The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 204. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 11, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE PENINSULAR MOVEMENT.

OFFICIAL FROM GEN. BUTLER

Brilliant Moves by Grant

VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD CUT.

Bravery of Our Troops.

BEAUREGARD CUT OFF FROM LEE.

Gen W. F. Smith Whips Beauregard.

[BY INLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.]

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

The following is the official report of General Butler:

WASHINGTON, May 10.

"*Major General Dix:*

"I forward a dispatch this moment received from General Butler. It tells the story.

"EDWIN M. STANTON
"Secretary of War."

"HEADQUARTERS,
"NEAR BERMUDA HUNDRED LANDING, }
"May 9, 1864. }

"*Hon Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:*

"Our operations may be summed up in a few words. With seventeen hundred cavalry we have advanced my the Peninsula, forded the Chickahominy, and safely arrived at our present position. These were colored cavalry, and are now holding a position as our advance towards Richmond. General Kautz, with 3,000 cavalry, from Suffolk on the same day with our movement up the James River, forded the Black Water and burnt the railroad bridge at Stoney Creek, below Petersburg, cutting in two Beauregard's force at that point. We have landed here and entrenched ourselves. We have destroyed many miles of railroad, and have got a position which with proper supplies we can hold against the whole of Lee's army. I have ordered up the supplies. Beauregard, with a large portion of his command, was left south of the cutting of the railroad by General Kautz. That portion which reached Petersburg under Hill I have whipped to-day, killing and wounding many and taking many prisoners, after a severe and well contested fight. Lieutenant General Grant will not be troubled with any further reinforcements to Lee from Beauregard's forces.

[Signed,] BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

BERMUDA HUNDRED, May 10.—Fighting commenced yesterday noon, and continues to-night between Gen. Hickman's brigade and several other brigades under Gen. Smith. Gen. Beauregard commanding in person during the fight. Our forces drove the enemy back three miles, nearly in Petersburgh. We hold the railroad between Richmond and Petersburgh. General Kountz cavalry succeeded in destroying some portions of the Petersburgh and Weldin, N. C., railroad at Hicksford, and captured many prisoners.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE RED RIVER FLEET.

Admiral Porter will Stand by it.

"BOMBSHELL" RECAPTURED.

The Treasury Investigation.

National Currency Bill Passed Senate.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 10, 1864.

From Admiral Porter's Fleet.

Whatever Gen. Banks may do or neglect to do, Admiral Porter will not desert his gunboat fleet above the Falls. He has declared his intention to stand by it till the last, and to fight so long as his men have anything to eat. He hopes to be able to hold out a month, and to make any rebels who have the temerity to attack him repent it, even if not relieved by the army or a rise of the river. Commodore Porter will take measures to prevent them from falling into rebel hands in a serviceable condition.

Recapture of the Bombshell

It is not certain that the rebel ram Albemarle has been entirely destroyed by the ironclad Sassacus. Some accounts say that it was severely injured only. The Bombshell, taken at Richmond, has been recaptured.

The Treasury Investigation.

The special Committee on the Treasury Department have nearly finished the inquiry into the Printing Bureau. There is reason to believe that nothing has yet been established against the official conduct of Mr. Clark, its head. The inquiry into his alleged immoral practices has commenced, but only one side this ufar been heard.

The Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

A discussion in the House to-day indicated the probable defeat of an amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic bill, raising Sanford's place in Belgium to a full mission. It was opposed by Messrs. Stevens and Morrill, who raised an issue as to the action of the Committee, with Mr. Hasson, who strenuously supported it.

Army Changes.

Maj. Gen. Oglesby, late president of the court, who has long been kept from the field by a severe wound, has renewed the tender of his resignation. Gen. Wm. Harney, leaves for St. Louis to-morrow. Brig. Gen. John C. Starkweather, has recovered so far from his wounds and hemorrhage of the lungs, that he goes west at once to rejoin his command in the Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland.

Passage of National Currency Bill.

The Senate disposed of the National Currency bill to-day after spending three hours on some forty amendments, nearly all of which were rejected. The bill passed by thirty to nine, Grimes and Cowan voting with the democrats in the negative. Eighteen places of redemption are provided. All in the bill, as it came from the House, except Portland, are retained, and Buffalo, Leavenworth and Providence were added. Mr. Stevens was so anxious to get it out of the way that he did not speak upon it as he had proposed.

Promotion of Col. Fessenden.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the nomination of Col. Francis Fessenden, of the Thirtieth Maine, son of Senator Fessenden, for Brigadier General, and it was unanimously confirmed, without the usual reference to the Military Committee.

Senate Confirmations.

The Senate to-day confirmed Lieut. Taylor Hood, 6th Iowa, Captain and Quartermaster; Daniel Gantt, United States Attorney for Nebraska, and Charles W. Wingard Pehnsylvania Paymaster.

XXXVIIITH CONGRESS---2D SESSION.

WASHINGTON, May 9.

SENATE—Mr. SHERMAN'S resolution was adopted as follows: In Section 32, strike from the lines 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, the following words: "that each association shall select, subject to the approval of the Controller of the Currency, an association in either cases named, in the cities named in the preceding section, at which it will redeem its circulating notes, and at par," and insert, in lieu thereof, "that each association, organized in any of the cities named in the foregoing section, shall select, subject to the approval of the Controller of the Currency, an association in the city of New York, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at a rate of exchange for all cities west of the Alleghany mountains, not exceeding one-fifth of one per centum, and for all cities east of the Allegheny mountains at par, and each of such associations may keep three-fifths of its lawful money in reserve, in cash deposits, in the city of New York, and each association not organized within the cities named in the preceding section shall select, subject to the approval of the comptroller of the currency, an association in either of the cities named in the preceding section, at which it will redeem its circulating notes at par. The bill as amended was then passed—yeas, 30; nays, 9. Adjourned.

HOUSE.—The House, by twelve majority, rejected the first resolution, that Mr. LOAN is not entitled to a seat, and adopted the second resolution, that Mr. BAYNE is not entitled by this action. Mr. LOAN retains his seat.

Mr. COLFAX caused to be read to the House a communication from the Secretary of War, enclosing a copy of Gen. BUTLER'S despatch about our successes, etc. The reading was followed by applause.

The House considered the Senate amendment to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and then adjourned.

THE VERY LATEST.

NO BATTLE ON SUNDAY.

Gen. Sedgwick Killed.

Lee Not Visible.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

There has been no engagement at Spottsylvania Court House.

The reports of a battle on Sunday, published in the *Star* this evening, are false.

General Sedgwick was killed in a skirmish yesterday morning.

There were no heavy bodies of the enemy in sight, and Lee's whereabouts had not been ascertained.

General Grant's headquarters were between Todd's Tavern and Spottsylvania.

The Latest Dispatch.

BALTIMORE, May 10.—The flag of truce boat New York arrived at Annapolis with dispatches to-day. She had over three hundred prisoners who were exchanged on James river, at Aiken's Landing. They report great excitement in the neighborhood of Richmond when they left.

WASHINGTON, May 10.—It is believed from the reports which have reached here to-night that there was no general engagement yesterday, but as heavy firing was this morning heard at Aquia Creek in the direction of the Spottsylvania Court House, the contest must have been renewed.

Our forces do not occupy the latter place, but are within several miles of it. Large numbers of wounded are reaching Fredericksburg, and many of the sufferers among them are expected to reach Washington to-morrow.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Great Battle in Georgia.

FATAL BLOW AT JOHNSTON.

EVERYTHING GOING WELL.

[BY INLAND TELEGRAPH COMPANY.]

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

There is a great battle going on in Georgia. Sherman fights Joe Johnston, near Dalton.

We learn that an official dispatch to the Government announces that Sherman, with Thomas, Hooker and Schofield's corps are now fighting for the possession of a ridge which lies north of Dalton, and is the key to the city. In the mean time McPherson has made a successful march to the south of Dalton, and has struck or is about to strike a fatal blow a Johnston by cutting the Tennessee and Atlanta railroad south of Dalton. Everything is going on well.

From North Carolina

NEWBERN THREATENED

Timely Presence of Our Gunboats.

HATTERAS, N. C., May 7.

The steamer Eliza Sheldon, bound for New York, has just arrived here from Newbern, and reports seeing the enemy made a demonstration on Newbern yesterday, cutting off the Railroad communications between that place and Beaufort, and making his appearance on the south side of the Neuse river, two miles below Newbern, with a cavalry force, accompanied by a battery of four guns, which commanded the water approaches to Newbern for a brief period.

The gunboats Com. Barney and Louisiana suddenly saluted their appearance at the point threatened, and forced the enemy back from the river. Nothing was allowed to pass over the railroad from Newbern to Beaufort yesterday, as this demonstration was expected.

Dispatch from Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

To Major General Dix:

A dispatch has been received this evening from General Grant, dated at 1 p. m. yesterday. The enemy made a stand at Spottsylvania, C. H. There was some hard fighting, but no general engagement had yet taken place there. I deeply regret to announce that Major General Sedgwick was killed in yesterday's engagement at Spottsylvania, being struck by a ball from a sharpshooter. His remains are at Fredericksburg, and are expected here to-night. The army is represented to be in excellent condition and with ample supplies.

Generals Russell and Morris are wounded No other casualties to general officers are reported.

General Wright has been placed in command of Sedgwick's corps.

General Grant did not design to renew the attack to-day, being engaged in replenishing from the supply trains, so as to advance without them.

[Signed,] EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

GALE ON THE LAKES.

CHICAGO, May 10.

The most furious gale experienced for two years swept over the city last night, during it is believed, considerable damage to lake shipping. About thirty vessels, some of them flying the flag of distress, are at anchor between here and Grosse Point, six miles below the same point, and some half a dozen are ashore at different points, two of which are probably a total loss. Of all heard from, only one life is lost.

DEATH OF GEN. SEDGWICK.

WASHINGTON, May 10.

Information was received here this afternoon of the death of Major General Sedgwick, who was shot in a skirmish near Spottsylvania. A ball entered his eye and passed through his head, killing him instantly.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, May 9.

Decrease in loans, $1,278,001; decrease in specie, 1,005,000; deposits income $4,001,300.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK GOLD MARKET.

NEW YORK, May 10.

Gold closed this evening at 180¼ after the Board.

New York Cattle Maret.

NEW YORK, May 10.

BEEF—1c higher, at 12½@17c; receipts 3,000 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Advanced 5½@10c; receipts 8,400 head.

HOGS—Dull at 7¾@7¾c; receipts 13,500 head.

From Cairo and Below.

We have Memphis dates to the 7th, but there is little news not already published. Upon Steele's Shreveport expedition he lost 1,100 wagons, loaded with stores. The expedition was forty days out. Lieut. Col. Drake, of the 36th Iowa volunteers, reported killed on Steele's return march, was wounded severely in the right hip, and taken prisoner, but afterwards paroled, and had returned to Little Rock when the steamer Tycoon left. It was thought he would recover. John W. Trover and James C. Sloe were yesterday appointed to represent Alexander county at the approaching nominating convention at Springfield. There is immense excitement here regarding the news of Meade's reported thrashing of Lee on the Potomac.

On Friday last a detachment of the Thirty-fifth Kentucky intantry left Uniontown in search of guerrillas who had been a long time engaged in firing upon boats and committing other depredations. They came up with a gang of thirty or forty, the same gang which had whipped out the Home Guards the week before, between Uniontown and Morganfield—had a fight with them: killed seven, including a rebel major and Capt. J. C. Wallack. The latter had been twice taken prisoner, but had always refused to take the oath, and awaited exchange. He was a resident of Webster county, Kentucky. One Union soldier was killed. It seemed a preconcerted arrangement that no prisoners should be taken on either side. The rebels finally dispersed, and the Kentucky troops returned to Uniontown.

A man was shot in Franklin county, Illinois, fifteen miles from Duquoin, last week, under rather singular circumstances. It seems that a deserter from the 41th Illinois volunteers, named Jones had returned to the vicinity. After being arrested, suspecting a person named James Ray of having given information against him, he determined upon revenge. Armed with a pistol, Jones started for Ray's house, having his own little child upon his left arm, using it as a shield. Ray met him, and suspecting his object, procured a double-barrelled shot-gun, and ordered Jones to halt. He was not obeyed, and before Jones could draw the pistol, Ray fired upon him, severely wounding him. Jones still advanced. Ray fired again, and hitting the deserter in the back, he fell dead. Singular as it may seem, the child was uninjured.

Major Generals French and Keyes have been mustered out of the volunteer service by order of the President.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

MESSAGE OF JEFF DAVIS.

UNION PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

[From the Richmond Whig, May 4.]

The Message of President Davis, as was to be supposed, considering the short time which has elapsed since the adjournment of the last Congress, is not a very long document, yet, short as it is, it will be found, we think, to embrace all the important topics which it was to be presumed would be presented for the consideration of the Congress. It is, likewise, marked by that purity as well as energy of diction which characterizes the productions of the Executive pen.

It is, perhaps, useless to speculate on the effect which may be produced in Europe by any statement of the situation, however clearly delineated, however plainly it may show the horrible designs and still more horrible conduct of our enemies, and however clearly it may present the hopelessness of the tremendous enterprise in which they are engaged. While every succeeding statement of this kind becomes more convincing than those that went before, the indications of conviction on the part of European powers become weaker, until they have almost ceased to exist.

Yet no one can read the President's brief and condensed argument based upon the assembling of this new Congress, without being struck with the forcible nature of the evidence presented, and impressed with the bad faith of the Powers which refuse to accept and to act upon it. We may therefore regard it as demonstrated that Europe demands of us not only far stronger evidence than was ever before required from a people fighting for independence, but evidence of a totally different character.

They insist that we shall prove to their satisfaction that we are able to maintain our independence by force, thus entirely setting aside the question of right. Let this be as it may, a second-class nation of Europe which could maintain its place in the family of nations in the face of this test. Indeed, the doctrine of the balance of power, supported by a perpetual readiness for war in the behalf, was invented and maintained expressly in opposition to this idea.

For, if a nation may at any time be overrun and subjugated by another nath a which happens to be stronger, not one can say that it is absolutely safe. The independence of a people is a simple question of fact at a particular moment, and by any means to be decided by its ability to stand up against any assault. This doctrine would require all nations to be in the first place absolutely equal to each other in material strength and resources, and, on the other hand, that each one shall be equal to all the rest, which is probably a contradiction and an absurdity.

But it so happens that this is not the kind of evidence hitherto demanded by Europeans. In the case of Greece the intervention was justified, from the beginning, in behalf of Greek independence, in which case interference would not have been needed, but exactly because she could not maintain herself in opposition to the Turkish power. It is not necessary to go further into the subject as this has been already exhausted, and to elaborate any further does not promise beneficial results.

The President, *et ceteradat*, tells us that he sees no prospect of an early change in the course heretofore pursued by the European Governments, in his words, which are true enough and forcible enough to commend them to every citizen of the confederacy, "it is enough for us to know that every avenue of negotiation is closed against us; that our enemies are making renewed and strenuous efforts for our destruction; and that the sole resource for us, as a people secure in the justice of our cause, and loading our liberties to be more precious than all other earthly possessions, is to continue and apply with vigor all the means at our power for their defence and preservation."

On the subject of the currency, the President refers to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. We infer that the officer will ask Congress to relieve him of the power which he supposes to be conferred by the existing law of issuing currency to the full amount of all received into the Treasury, either by funding or exchange. It is very justly said that the currency in circulation—say, $230,000,000 on the first of July—is ample for the business requirements of the country, and that the addition of $200,000,000 would be attended by disastrous effects, and would "produce the speedy recurrence of the evils from which the funding law has resulted the only relief."

We are glad to know that the Secretary takes this view of the subject; and we hope Congress will do something to relieve the unfortunate gentleman of the weight of power which so sorely oppresses him.

We are likewise glad to learn that the efficiency of our armies in the field is all that can be desired; and "that the discipline and instruction of the troops have kept pace with their improvement in material and equipment."

Various communications contained in the report of the Secretary of War, are recapitulated by the President. Among the subjects referred to are an amendment of the law depriving officers in the field of the privilege of purchasing rations at cost; the allowance to officers traveling under orders; provision for invalid officers resigned in consequence of wounds or sickness; the tenure of office of general officers of the provisional army; the organization of the general staff of the army, &c.

The recapitulation of the recent successes of our army is sufficiently encouraging, and we cannot perhaps do better than to quote the paragraph in which it is contained:

"The recent events of the war are highly creditable to our troops, exhibiting vigilance and energy combined with the habitual gallantry which they have taught us to expect on all occasions. We have been cheered by important successes in the valley of the Mississippi, Western Louisiana and Eastern North Carolina, reflecting the highest honor on the skill and conduct of our commanders, and on the incomparable soldiers whom it is their privilege to lead.

"A naval attack on Mobile was so successfully repulsed at the outer works that the attempt was abandoned, and the nine months' siege of Charleston has been practically suspended, leaving the noble city and its fortresses impenetrable to enemies by land and forbidden to those of its defenders. The armies in Northern Georgia and Northern Virginia will oppose, with unshaken front, a formidable barrier to the progress of the invader; and our generals, armies and people are animated by cheerful confidence."

There is a passage in the message which deserves more than casual notice. He calls attention to the fact that the Congress under the Provisional Government held three sessions, and the first Congress of the permanent Government also held four sessions, and now the second Congress under the permanent Government is assembled at the place appointed by law.

All these events have passed into history, notwithstanding the threat of our prompt subjugation made three years ago by a people that presume to assert a title to govern States whose separate and independent sovereignty was recognized by treaty with France and Great Britain in the last century, and remained unquestioned for nearly three generations.

Yet these very Governments, in disregard of duty and treaty obligations which bind them to recognize, as independent, the Union and other Confederate States, persist in countenancing by moral influence, if not by aiding by unfair and partial action, the claim set up by the executive of a foreign Government to exercise despotic sway over United States thus recognized, and treat the invasion of them by our former limited and special agent, as though it were the attempt of a sovereign to suppress a rebellion against lawful authority.

Though apparently aimed at Foreign Powers, this paragraph is also pointed also for parties at home, as the words which we have italicized will show. The "seperate and independent sovereignty of the States," and the "limited and special" nature of the agency, is there admitted. Upon what principle, since the most ardent lover of State rights, in the teeth of such admissions, is it probable that President Davis will abuse the absolute powers conferred upon him by the last Congress and seek to erect here a permanent despotism worse than that of the Tsar of Russia?

Has he used the despotic powers which he now enjoys to the detriment of States and individuals? This is a question which the parties interested may answer for themselves. Congress will not fail to appreciate the discrepancy of a confessedly limited agent being invested unnecessarily with absolute powers, and will, at an early day, adjust the functions to the admitted nature of the office.

The Union Prisoners.

[From the Raleigh State Journal, April 26.]

In consequence of some necessary delay on the route, the Yankee prisoners captured at Plymouth by General Hoke did not reach here on Monday as was expected. Yesterday evening, however, the first instalment of them arrived—six hundred and eighty in number. Another lot will pass through to-day, to the number of about two thousand eight hundred and forty.

The Yankees who passed through yesterday were an impudent set of well-dressed vagabonds, full of insolence and impertinence. Two cars were loaded with officers of various grades and belonged to the commands as following, and in the numbers annexed. They were in charge of Capt. Nicholson, South Carolina Infantry, Evans' Brigade. They are as follows:

2d Massachusetts artillery, eight; 3d Pennsylvania artillery, one; 101st Pennsylvania infantry, twenty; 96th Pennsylvania infantry, seventeen; 100d Pennsylvania infantry, seventeen; 85th New York infantry, twenty-three; 10th Maine infantry, one; 24th New York battalion, two; 12th New York (Buffalo) Zouaves, two; First North Carolina cavalry, one; 2d North Carolina, two; gunboat Southfield, six. Total number of officers, one hundred.

From the Richmond Whig, May 4.

There now remains in our hands twelve thousand two hundred and sixty-eight Yankee prisoners, distributed as follows:

At Danville, 1,019.
In the State of Georgia, 9,806.
At the city of Richmond city, 1,942.

Federal Prisoners to be Sent to Cahawba, Alabama.

[From the Mobile Tribune, April 18.]

The following is an extract from General Orders No. 1, issued by Lieutenant General Polk, commanding the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana. The order is dated at Demopolis, Alabama:

I. All Federal prisoners at the different posts of this department, as well as such as may be captured in future, will be sent under proper guard to Cahawba, Alabama, and reported to Lieutenant Colonel H. C. Davis, who is ordered by the War Department to receive and hold all such prisoners.

Accidental Death of a Member of the Rebel President's Family.

[From the Richmond Examiner, May 2.]

The President and his family have just met with a great affliction in the sudden and violent death of Joseph E. Davis, second son of the President, about four years old. He fell from the east portico on Saturday afternoon, between three and four o'clock; a distance fully fifteen feet, fracturing his hip and injuring his head.

Mr. Davis and his wife were absent from the mansion at the time of the accident, and some minutes must have elapsed before the facts of the accident and the discovery of the condition of the child was made by the servant. The sufferer was taken into the nursery, and a messenger despatched in haste for the President and his lady. Drs. Peticolas, Conway and Garnett, the family physicians, successfully came in and applied their skill without avail.

The child was insensible when picked up, and never recovered consciousness, dying in about three quarters of an hour after being taken up by the servant and carried into the house. The funeral took place yesterday afternoon at five o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, the Rev. Dr. Minnegerode officiating. The occasion called forth a large throng of sympathising friends, and the services were of the most affecting character. The interment took place at Hollywood, where the President's family have a vault.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COAL EXCHANGE MEETING.

PROSPECTS FOR THE FAIR.

COAL DIGGING MACHINE.

Important Resolves Passed.

A regular meeting of the Coal Exchange was held at the Board of Trade Rooms on Tuesday morning, President Smith in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, I. F. Herron was appointed.

Mr. Smith, Chairman of the Committee on Sanitary Fair, made a verbal report, and announced that $3,000 had been collected from the low boats, after which the various members of the Exchange stated that they had conferred with their employees, and they appeared willing to contribute one day's work for the benefit of the Sanitary Fair. A number of the diggers had expressed a preference to handing in their contributions directly to the Executive Committee, and not through the Exchange. In general, however, the diggers had exhibited a very patriotic spirit, and were willing to contribute their share to the cause.

The following coal dealers reported that the miners in their pits would give at least one day's work to the Fair:

Messrs. Blackmore, Little, Dravo, Cousins, Horner & Roberts, Hiner & Hyatt, W. Stone, Pomeroy, Somers & Co., Hartley & Marshall, Eaton, Long & Gregg, Gibson & Co., E. Jones & Co., A. D. Smith & Bro., Wm. Logan, Henning & Redmont, Hays & Co. Other pits along the valley of the Monongahela and Youghiogheny are also expected to report at the next meeting, when it is expected that the Exchange will be able to arrive at the probable sum which the Fair will realize from this source.

Mr. Bravo offered the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, in view of the urgent demands of the Sanitary Committee for funds to relieve our wounded and sick soldiers, be it

Resolved, That all proprietors of Coal Works be urgently requested to take such immediate measures as will enable them to report the amount of their contributions by the next meeting of the Coal Exchange, and pay the same over to N. Holmes, Jr., Esq., and furnish Alex. A. D. Smith, President of the Exchange, a detailed list of the men, and amount contributed by each, that the same may be published.

Mr. James M. Bailey, the Secretary elect was then inducted into office, and a vote of thanks to Mr. James O'Connor, the late incumbent, was unanimously passed.

Mr. O'Connor offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, There is no good reason for a conflict between the coal and iron interests, and this association is willing to co-operate with the Iron Association in all proper efforts to reduce the present disgraceful and unreasonable and fair price for their work at all time.

Resolved, That a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. John F. Herron, Jas. M. Bailey and Jno F. Dravo, be appointed as a standing committee to confer with the Iron Association at proper times, for the purpose of regulating the price of digging coal, and to make all such efforts harmonius between the two great interests of our city—Coal and iron.

Mr. Greer, of the firm of Grier & Boyd, inventors of the new Coal Digging Machine, was present, and at the request of the Association, gave an account of the operations of the machine. In the course of his remarks he stated that he had been experimenting with a small coal digging machine with perfect success. It could be worked by hand, with the aid of two men, and in two and a half hours would "bear in" a seam of coal twenty one feet wide and three feet deep. He further stated that an engine of fifty horse power would be required to perform the work of seventy or eighty men, and could be made to dig six thousand bushels of coal per day. The cost of the machine would be about $5,000, engine, pipes, &c., not included. Mr. Greer was requested to bring the machine down and operated very successfully in our coal banks, and stated that a model would be on exhibition at the Sanitary Fair.

After the transaction of some private business, the Association adjourned, to meet again on Tuesday night.

Emergency Men of 1862.

The companies of Emergency Men called out by Gov. Curtin's proclamation of September 11th, 1862, in the counties of Indiana, Armstrong and Westmoreland, are hereby notified to assemble for payment at the times and places hereinafter mentioned, viz:

Co. H, 10th Reg't, Capt. Cantwell, Blairsville, May 27th, at 10 a. m.

Co. K, 23d Reg't, Capt. Smith, Jacksonville, May 25th, at 10 a. m.

Co. C, 23d Reg't, Capt. Craighead, Jacksonville, May 25th, at 1 p. m.

Co. ——, (unattached,) Capt. Clark, Saltsburg, May 26th, at 10 a. m.

Co. B, 23d Reg't, Capt. Davis, Indiana, May 27th, at 2 p. m.

Co. H, 53d Reg't, Capt. McCombs, Marchand, May 30th, at 9 a. m.

Co. D, 11th Reg't, Capt. Anderson, Freeport, June 1st, at 9 a. m.

Co. B, 74th Reg't, Capt. Cline, Leechburg, June 2d, at 9 a. m.

Co. H, 23d Reg't, Capt. Hall, Rural Village, June 3d, at 10 a. m.

Co. G, 23d Reg't, Capt. Irwin, Dayton, June 4th, at 9 a. m.

Co. E, 23d Reg't, Capt. Calhoun, Kittanning, June 9th, at 9 a. m.

Co. ——, (unattached,) Capt. Maxwell, Worthington, June 7th, at 9 a. m.

Co. I, 23d Reg't, Capt. Cook, New Alexandria, June 10th, at 10 a. m.

Co. C, 23d Reg't Capt. Duff, Salem Cross Roads, June 10th, at 9 a. m.

Co. B, 23d Reg't, Capt. Kerr, North Washington, June 11th, at 9 a. m.

Field and Staff officers of the 23d Regiment can be paid at either of these places of rendezvous.

Any one who has signed the Pay Rolls and cannot be present, may have the money paid to his written order.

Major HENRY W. SNYDER,
Paymaster U. S. Army.

[Indiana, Armstrong and Westmoreland county papers please notice.]

The Christian Commission Fund.

The following additional subscriptions have been received since our report of yesterday morning:

Lloyd & Black	$300	Beaver Falls Presbyterian Church	35
Allegheny Suspension Bridge Co.	250	D. Lesl Shields	25
Boyd, P. Bakewell	200	Miss Hanna Shields	20
Walter Bryant	200	Miss E. B. Shields	10
John Graham	100	J. K. W	10
Mrs. Margaret Semple	100	R. H.	10
Trinity M. E. Church	100	R. P. Knox	5
Fleming Bros	100	J. Reiter	4
Mrs. Eliza Shields	100	Cash	24
Presb'n Church, Cross Creek, Pa	70	Cash	6
Mrs. Wm. Semple, Allegheny	50		1375
Thomas Bell	50	Previously ack'd'g	25,755
Mrs. E. E. Brady	50		827,130
U. Church, Mount Jackson	35		

The contributions are daily increasing. All donations may be left with Joseph Albree, Treasurer, No 71 Wood Street.

Central Board of Education.

The Central Board of Education met Tuesday evening, May 10, 1864. Present—Messrs. Brush, Duncan, Littell, Lowe, McAuley, Sargeant, Singerly, and President Negley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The monthly reports of the high and colored schools, and of the Secretary, were read and ordered to be received and filed.

Warrants were authorized in payment of the following bills:

David Steen, coal	$54 00
Hamilton & Welsh, carpenter work	7 05
Jacob Fedder, glazing	4 50

The following gentlemen were elected collectors for the ensuing year:

Allen Cordell, First Ward; John Kelly, Third Ward; A. P. Thompson, Fourth Ward; Joseph Irwin, Fifth Ward; James Trimble, Seventh Ward; George Keyser, Ninth Ward.

On motion, adjourned.

Distressing Accident.—On Monday evening, about six o'clock, a young lad named Geo. Golden was seriously injured by one of the Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Manchester street railway cars at the foot of Rebecca street, Allegheny. The little fellow jumped on the platform to get a ride, but unfortunately fell on the track, the wheels of the car passing over his leg and head, horribly cutting and mutilating them. His father, who was near by at the time, saw the occurrence, and carried him home, a considerable distance, in his arms. His wounds were properly dressed by Dr. J. H. Grourard, but it is feared the boy will die.

Found Drowned.—On Monday evening, about seven o'clock, the body of a man was found lying in the Monongahela river, at the foot of Short street. The body was greatly swollen, and decomposition had commenced. The deceased was dressed in soldier's uniform, and had upon his person a number of papers, from which it was learned that his name was John Eckles, and that he belonged to Company E, 77th Pennsylvania Regiment. An inquest will be held this afternoon, but it is not probable that any information will be obtained as to the manner of his death.

FELIX R. BRUNOT'S LECTURE.

"Our Soldiers."

A Brief Synopsis of His Remarks.

Owing to the inclement state of the weather, the attendance at Concert Hall last evening, to hear the lecture of F. R. Brunot, Esq., was not so large as it would otherwise have been. We were sorry such was the case, for we can truly say the discourse was extremely interesting and instructive. Few men have had more experience in camps, hospitals, and prisons than Mr. Brunot, and none could relate what they saw and heard with greater effect than the eloquent gentleman. We regret that we have not the space to give a full outline of the lecture.

A few years ago, said the speaker, people had curious ideas of soldiers, and the general belief was that their chief use was to celebrate the Fourth of July, and furnish ostensible occupation to young gentlemen from West Point, but whose *real* business of life was to enjoy gay society, and to turn young ladies' heads by the glitter of their shoulder-straps. But a change has come over us. They are now looked upon as the "fathers of their country" in its new birth and infancy. Truly our country is being born again of the blood of her hero-soldiers and the spirit of Freedom and the spirits of this new birth speak to us to-night.

The speaker then reverted to the hundreds of thousands of brave men whom we had seen depart to the battle-fields, trim and handsome in their newly donned equipments, and he had seen them return scarred by bullets, with shabby garments and bronzed faces—with tattered banners and decimated ranks. History will make a glorious record of the deeds of these brave men, but has no room for details; but should we not enshrine in our hearts the minutest details of their earnest purpose, patriotic endurance, and noble sacrifices for the right.

The speaker gave an interesting account of the manner in which soldiers contrived to live and pass away the time whilst in camp, which we regret we cannot find space to give in full. In the course of his remarks on this branch of his subject, Mr. Brunot paid a merited compliment to our young townsman, Lieut. Col. James C. Hull, now in command of the 62d regiment, once commanded by the brave, lamented Col. Black, who, with courage and good judgment he attributed much of the comfort which the men under his care were experiencing, as contrasted with others when he visited them. The men of Col. Hull's command whenever they had the reason to perfect confidence in camp, made themselves comfortable—they were always ready to either go or stay. In this regument the surgeons had little else to do than to eat, sleep, and make themselves comfortable.

But little, continued the speaker, is required to make the soldier "gay and happy," and he finds in camp life many attractions. Nevertheless, he is always impatient to be moving to the front. With a very few exceptions, the soldiers in camps are always longing to be moved against the enemy. Action is their ruling passion—but action for a purpose. Passing over many interesting details of the speaker's experience in the hospitals, on battle fields and prisons, we will conclude with the last temptation of giving the following, as related by the speaker, in his own language:

At Savage's Station, after the seven days' battles, I had, among the stores furnished by the Sanitary Commission, several bottles of wine. Every drop of it was precious as it was, and that none might be lost I adopted the plan of emptying one or two bottles into a common wooden bucket, filling it up with water and a lump of ice, and carrying it to the cases which seemed to be the most in need. About one hundred old tents had been pitched at one side of the camp, and the cases of typhoid fever, debility, chronic diarrhea, &c., were gathered there, several hundred in number. The contents of the bucket, diluted

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and Skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr. Rorah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored, in oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's Jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial

WEDNESDAY, MAY 11, 1864.

Publication Office, No. 76 Fifth Street, Opposite Postoffice.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
The Pittsburgh Newspaper and Printing Company.

The Retreat and Pursuit.

It is evident that on Saturday the fighting was very severe, with varied fortune, ending, however, with the renewal of the retreat by LEE. It is said he was on that day compelled to stop in his retreat and fight. That he fought fiercely, and did his best to deal such blows as would so cripple GRANT that his pursuit would be less vigorous, and perhaps enable him to gain time, there is no doubt. But he failed in accomplishing his object; for our forces resumed the pursuit full of spirit and confidence.

The scene of Saturday's battle was about fifty miles from Richmond, and probably not more than ten or fifteen from LEE's original position. So that, with the pursuit followed up with the same vigor, as it doubtless will be, the rebel army will necessarily become much reduced and demoralized. This is almost inevitable with a retreating army. Even where battles are not fought, and the rear only is protected, it requires the best of generalship to maintain discipline and prevent what the oft-repeated phrase only expresses — *demoralization*. The spirits of the two armies are correspondingly effected—the pursuing always having the best; those on the retreat being generally more or less broken under a feeling of disaster, actual or impending.

That LEE is conducting his retreat skillfully, there is no doubt. He stops only when he must to strike back with the vigor of desperation. Could he lengthen the time and distance between him and GRANT, his aim would be to rush down on either the force of SMITH somewhere on the Chickahominy, or on BUTLER, below Richmond. But GRANT will keep too close on him to permit him to undertake this tactics. To drive him into Richmond, if he does not first scatter his force, is evidently GRANT's purpose. Once caged in Richmond, there could be but one result.

There are several auxiliary movements which have not yet fully developed themselves. The force operating from Western Virginia and that under SIGEL coming down on the rebel flank, and the movements of SMITH on the Peninsula, and of the cavalry in different direc tions, are yet to be developed.

Thus far the plan seems to have worked well, and we may assume safely that all has been accomplished that was expected would be within the time that has elapsed since GRANT moved.

There seems to be no doubt that BUTLER holds the railroad between Richmond and Petersburg, though it is not improbable that BEAUREGARD has possession of the Richmond and Danville route. We are under the impression that our cavalry will be heard of some where on that link in the line of the rebel retreat. At all events BEAUREGARD will no doubt find enough to do to keep open the way for DAVIS & Co., to make their escape—if they have not already gone—without attempting anything serious against BUTLER.

The Lieutenant General having cut off his rear, and no time to send bulletins back, and the route between Washington and him being rather perilous, we may not for some days yet have many particulars. As to this, however, we can only say that our arrangements contemplate all that energy and experience can accomplish.

A few Words About our Special Dispatches.

We could wish no better indorsement of the value of our special dispatches from the scene of the great conflict in Virginia, than the way they are received by the public and sought for by the Press. Take two or three circumstances, for example: Late Saturday night we received from our Washington office a dispatch brought direct from the battle field by one of our special correspondents, who ran the gauntlet of the rebel and our own pickets and thus distanced all competitors. Correspondents of the New York *Herald* and Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who undertook to come through at the same time, fell into the hands of the guerrillas and were robbed of everything they had valuable. With better fortune, if not superior enterprise, our correspondent came through, and the readers of the COMMERCIAL Monday morning, had the benefit of the report, and of the large experience and good management of our Washington agent.

This dispatch, thus brought through, was, it seems, so valuable that somebody thought best to *appropriate* (we will not say steal) it; for it appeared in the New York *Times* the same day. We acquit that journal of blame or of any share in the act, and congratulate it on having obtained later news than its cotemporaries.

But this is not all: This identical dispatch published by us *Monday morning*, and which so curiously got into the New York *Times*, was telegraphed all over the country from New York, by the Associated Press Agent *Monday night, as the latest news, and published as such by our cotemporaries here and elsewhere Tuesday morning!*

Of this we cannot seriously complain. We expected the Associated Press would sometimes, perhaps frequently, be behind us, but we did not expect to receive from that quarter what had been given to the public in the COMMERCIAL twenty-four hours before, and surreptitiously taken from the wires when being transmitted to us. The taking of our dispatch from the wires was an act we are not disposed to overlook. Somebody was guilty of what the law declares to be punishable with a severe penalty. We know the blame is not in the Pittsburgh office, for there we have found nothing but faithfulness and skill, combined with other good qualities.

It is because our arrangements for receiving early, full and reliable reports are equal to the occasion, and necessarily at a large cost, that we are disposed to attach a high value to them. If, however, any portion of the press, in consideration of the great desire for late and reliable reports, desire ours, or if the Associated Press wish to make sure of the latest, we are open to a favorable arrangement. But we protest against procuring and using them in the manner we have related.

Liability of Telegraph Companies.

A verdict was rendered in the New York Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, which establishes, so far as that Court is concerned, a principle of marked importance in regard to the liability of telegraph companies for the accuracy of their dispatches. It seems that a firm telegraphed to their agents in New York to sell five hundred shares of Southern Michigan stock at the morning board, and buy five hundred Hudson in the afternoon. The word "Hudson" was omitted in the dispatch, and five hundred Southern Michigan were bought. The result was a heavy loss to the parties who gave the order, and this loss was directly due to the mistake in the transmission of the dispatch. The result was a verdict in favor of the claimants, thus establishing the principle that telegraph companies are responsible, like other common carriers, for the accuracy with which they transmit the messages intrusted to them.

BISHOP SIMPSON IN WASHINGTON.—This distinguished prelate, the loyal Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the request of the Indiana delegation, preached in the House of Representatives, on Sabbath last, to an immense throng—every part of the vast hall being crowded, and hundreds failing to obtain admission. The President, Mrs. LINCOLN, Secretary CHASE, and a large number of Senators and Representatives heard the great effort. He is represented to have spoken for more than an hour, with an eloquence, logic and force, and with a fervid patriotism that proved how well he deserved his reputation as one of the most eminent pulpit orators, and one of the most devoted friends of the Republic, of these warlike times.

THE National Division of the Sons of Temperance will meet in Cleveland on the 16th day of June. The National Division is made up of Delegates from the Grand Divisions of all loyal States, together with those of Canada, Nova Scotia and all the other British Provinces. The National Division met last year at Halifax, and the session was one of great interest.

Necessity for Immediate Action.

It is less than three weeks to the time fixed for the opening of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair. Are we prepared for it? What are we doing? The buildings, it is true, are being pushed forward with commendable vigor. All the framing, roofing, and outside work is completed, while workmen are arranging the booths, tables, and interior work. If the call which has been made through our columns for additional workmen is promptly responded to, the probability is that the buildings and internal arrangements will be ready in due season. But what have our iron manufacturers, coal and oil dealers, machinists and mechanics of every grade and pursuit, done in raising what KOSSUTH so aptly termed "material aid?" We have been told that they are busy planning and acting. We hope it is so. As yet, however, few of the committees have reported, and the public know little of what has actually been done. It occurs to us that there is great danger in procrastination. We never doubted for a moment the ability or the willingness of our people to make such an offering to this Sanitary movement as would be alike creditable to their patriotism, and commensurate with their character for liberality. Still the time is becoming so limited—what remains is passing away so swiftly—and there is so much to be done—that there is a growing desire that this community do what it CAN and OUGHT to do at the right time.

What is needed, is to carry out the plans of the Executive Committee. It has been suggested by them that in the various pursuits and trades, the proceeds of one day's labor be contributed to the Sanitary Fair. This is a simple, and admirable arrangement, and if fully inaugurated and acted on would yield a very large sum. Take for example the coal dealers. There are engaged in this business about 7,000 persons, who earn on an average five dollars a day. If each individual would contribute, the aggregate offering would net the handsome sum of $35,000. How many of the coal merchants have asked for the donation? The answer to this question is invariably, "We are *going* to do our share." But why not do it at once? Let the money be collected the very first pay-day and handed over to the Treasurer. Who will inaugurate the movement? We speak of the coal dealers because we expect something liberal at their hands. What is affirmed of them will hold good with regard to every other branch of industry. Let whatever is contemplated be done immediately. It needs only a little attention from those entrusted with the duty to close up the matter, and that can be better done to-day, or this week, than at any other time.

General Intelligence.

Gen. A. S. Webb, whose death occurred in Thursday's battle, was the youngest son of Gen. James Watson Webb, now minister to Brazil. He commanded a brigade of the Second division of the Second Army Corps. He is said to have been a noble specimen of a Christian gentlemen. In the highest decree generous, genial, courteous, truthful, brave, modest, of stainless honor, ever true to duty, he displayed the finest type of manhood. No nobler youth, nor truer soldier, has fallen in this war.

As sort of corrollary of the ladies' non-importation movement, it may be mentioned that an earnest effort in the Eastern cities is also making to secure concert of action in a determination to give up the fashionable watering places this coming season, under the conviction that while so many fathers, husbands and sons and brothers are imperilling their lives on the field of battle, it does not become wives and mothers and sisters to be dancing and flirting at Saratoga, Newport and Niagara.

The Portland postoffice clerks handled 25,000 letters last Monday—their largest day's work on record.

It is asserted that the managers of the late New York Sanitary Fair are to be indicted for gambling. A number of gentlemen were impanelled on Thursday morning as a grand jury, and the judge, in his charge to them, referred to the crime of selling lottery tickets, as was done at the late Sanitary Fair. He instructed the jury that it was their duty to apply to the district attorney, whose duty it was to assist them in bringing witnesses before them, and have all those who were guilty of this offense presented; and if sufficient evidence was obtainable to prove that they were guilty, they, the jurors, were bound by their oaths to find indictments.

Thomas J. Beach, for twenty years connected with the Baltimore *Sun* as reporter, then editor, died on Sabbath afternoon of a lingering pulmonary disease.

Advices from Lima state that the question between Peru and Spain had reached an alarming stage. The Spanish Minister having been refused a recognition, sent an ultimatum to the Peruvian Government, which was returned unopened, and he left the country in a steamer. The people of Peru speak of the probability of the Spanish squadron taking possession of the Chincha Islands and attempting a seizure of the Peruvian navy.

On Saturday, the President and board of directors of the Northern Central Railway Company held a special meeting in Baltimore. The board declared a quarterly dividend of two per cent., payable on all stock and installments thereon held on the 15th inst. The dividends are to be paid on and after the 25th instant. After the transaction of some private business relating to the management of the road, the board adjourned until the regular meeting day.

Petersburg, which is now threatened by Butler's forces, is twenty-two miles south of Richmond, and ten miles from City Point on the James river, where Butler landed. Vessels of one hundred tons can ascend to the city, and those of larger tonnage within six miles of it. Its population in 1855 was 15,000.

The loyal women of Boston have held a private meeting, preliminary to the formation of a league to retrench expenditures and discourage foreign importations. They put into the "covenant," however, this little qualification: "Without renouncing such foreign articles as we deem necessary for health and comfort, yet to give the preference to the products of our own country." Will not this little proviso enable the fair ones of Boston to appear in a costume decently fashionable, if not superbly stylish?

Admiral Dahlgren had arrived at Hilton Head. A torpedo was discovered in the St John's River, on the 3d, with a dead negro attached to it.

Gen. Kilpatrick had a narrow escape of being shot in a skirmish with the enemy, near Bold Knob. His horse was killed by a ball which grazed the General's side.

Governor Curtin, accompanied by Surgeon General King, have gone to the battle-field to provide for the comfort of wounded Pennsylvanians. The volunteer aid corps of surgeons has been ordered by the Surgeon General to report to him at the Pennsylvania State Agency in Washington, prepared for immediate service.

As the train from Brandy Station was on the way to Washington on Saturday morning, when about three miles this side of Bull Run, it was fired into by guerrillas concealed in the woods. A volley was returned by the guard on the train.

An effort has been made to adjourn the Maryland State Convention to Baltimore, and a motion to lay the subject on the table was rejected by a tie vote. A caucus of the Union members unanimously accepted the policy of immediate emancipation without State compensation as the instruction of the late election, and resolved, in this respect, faithfully to represent the expressed will of the people of Maryland. The Union members have a good working majority in the Convention.

General Dix has published an order retiring Brig. Gen. Stannard from the command of the troops in New York city and harbor, and putting Brig. Gen. R. De Trobriand in the place. Gen. Stannard goes to Fortress Monroe.

There is a prospect of a drought in Minnesota. But one inch of rain fell in that State during the month of April. The farmers have postponed sowing grain until they have rain, and not half the usual quantity has been put in the ground this season. Should May prove more favorable, corn will be planted to make up the deficiency in other grain. Laborers are much needed there on the railroads and in the rural districts.

The exercises of May Anniversary week commenced in New York, on Sabbath last. The Rev. Dr. Cheever preached before the Church Anti-Slavery Society, in the Church of the Puritans; the Rev. Dr. R. Storrs, jr., before the Young Men's Christian Association, in the South Reformed Dutch Church; the Rev. Dr. Ellis, of Brooklyn, before the American and Foreign Christian Union, in the Tabernacle Church; and the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, jr., before the Friends of the American Female Guardian Society, in the Brick Church.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE ST. LOUIS FAIR.—It is gratifying for every Pitt-burgher to know that our manufacturers and business men are not confining their benefactions to the narrow circle of our home charities, but are also contributing liberally to other sections. We find the following acknowledgment in a St. Louis exchange:

George D. Hall, chairman of the Committee on "Iron and Steel," returns profound thanks for the following named additional donations from the large-hearted manufacturers of Pittsburgh, advices of which have just been received by him:

Jones, Boyd & Co., send of their own manufacture, 20 cast steel saw plates, assorted, tool cast steel, valued at	$500 00
Singer, Nimick & Co., send of their own manufacture, 1 cast steel cannon, valued at	150 00
Park, Brother & Co., send of their own manufacture, assorted tool cast steel, valued at	100 00
Making	$750 00

which, being added to the contributions already subscribed by Pittsburghers to the "Iron and Steel" department of our Fair, makes the magnificent sum of about $1,000.

It is proper to add that handsome contributions have been received from Pittsburgh by other committees; for example, on Glass, Drugs, etc., so that Pittsburgh is worthy of our thanks and grateful remembrances for her large liberality.

The Question of Retaliation.

The inhuman conduct of the rebels at Fort Pillow and Plymouth is exciting the grave attention of our authorities, and has created in the minds of the people feelings of anger and horror. It is not for the journalist to suggest a remedy or a revenge; but we may show, by referring to the past, how such deeds are regarded by the civilized world. Macaulay, in his essay on Bertrand Barere, the French revolutionist, and a man whose character suggests many points of resemblance in the leaders of the rebellion, refers to a decree of the French Convention, directing no quarter to the English, and thus comments upon it:

At length a masterpiece of wickedness, unique, we think, among Barere's great achievements, obtained his full pardon even from that rigid conclave. The insupportable tyranny of the committee of public safety had at length brought the minds of men, and even of women, into a fierce and hard temper, which defied or welcomed death. The life, which might be any moment taken away, in consequence of the whisper of a private enemy, seemed of little value. It was something to die after smiting one of the oppressors; it was something to bequeath to the surviving tyrants a terror not inferior to that which they had themselves inspired. Human nature, hunted and worried to the utmost, now turned furiously to bay. Fouquier Tinville was afraid to walk the streets; a pistol was snapped at Collot D'Herbois; a young girl, animated by the spirit of Charlotte Corday, attempted to obtain an interview with Robespierre. Suspicions arose; she was searched, and two knives were found about her. She was questioned, and spoke of the Jacobin domination with resolute scorn and aversion. It is unnecessary to say that she was sent to the guillotine. Barere declared from the tribune that the cause of these attempts was evident. Pitt and his gold had done the whole. The English Government had organized a vast system of murder; had armed the hand of Charlotte Corday, and had now, by similar means, attacked two of the most eminent friends of liberty in France. It is needless to say that these imputations were not only false, but destitute of all show of truth. Nay, they were demonstrably absurd; for the assassins to whom Barere referred rushed on certain death, a sure proof that they were not hirelings. The whole wealth of England would not have bribed any sane person to do what Charlotte Corday did. But when we consider her as an enthusiast, her conduct is perfectly natural. Even the French writers who are childish enough to believe that the English Government contrived the infernal machine and strangled the Emperor Paul, have fully acquitted Mr. Pitt of all share in the death of Murat and the attempt on Robespierre. Yet on calumnies so futile as those which we have mentioned did Barere ground a motion *at which all Christendom stood aghast.* He proposed a decree that no quarter should be given to any English or Hanoverian soldier. His Carmagnole was worthy of the proposition with which it concluded: "That the Englishman should be spared; that for the slaves of George, for the human machines of York, the vocabulary of our army should contain no such a word as generosity, this is what our National Convention can not endure. War to the death against every English soldier. If last year, at Dunkirk, quarter had been refused to them when they asked it on their knees, if our troops had exterminated them all, instead of suffering them to infest our fortresses by their presence, the English Government would not have renewed its attack on our frontiers this year. It is only the dead man who never comes back. Kings will not conspire against us in the grave. Armies will not fight against us when they are annihilated. Let our war with them be a war of extermination. What pity is due to slaves whom the Emperor leads to war under the lance, or whom the King of Prussia beats to the shambles with the flat of the sword; and whom the Duke of York makes drunk with rum and gin?" And at the rum and gin the Mountain and the galleries and the Tribunes, the Wall and William street speculators. More than one company whose charter has cost about $100 has been sold out in New York for over $1,000 and the profits divided between the corporations. In other cases the corporators and directors intend to force their stock off in the State where the charter has been procured, and then "slip from under" at the earliest possible moment.

In connection with the formation of these companies many wonderful accounts are given of new discoveries of oil in Michigan, West Virginia, Venango county, Pa., &c., some of which are as truly bogus as the new companies. The various regions where oil is found are overrun with speculators who search for the fattest surface indications, and who unhesitatingly buy up any land which promises to help them to get up a flaming prospectus for circulation among persons unfamiliar with the facts.

We do not wish to discourage legitimate enterprise in this direction, but we would earnestly press upon all who have greenbacks to invest, the necessity of ascertaining the reliability of any stock of this character which may be offered them.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO., PA.,
Pittsburgh, May 9th, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS, &c.—Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 16TH INST., inclusive, for furnishing material and building a bridge over Duff's Run, on the Northern Turnpike, in Wilkins township. Bids for stone work to be bid per perch; for superstructure, by foot lineal. Plans and specifications can be seen on application.

By direction of the County Commissioners,
HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

may10:5td&1tw

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
BLACKSMITHS, RIVETERS,
Chippers, Fitters, Drillers and Laborers. The highest wages will be given. Apply at the Gun Boat Yard of TOMLINSON, HARTUPEE & CO., on the Monongahela river, near the Soho Bridge. ma10:6w

SITUATION WANTED—By a YOUNG MAN as Clerk or Traveling Agent. Best of reference given. Has had experience in business. Address
R. H. E.
my9:mt Commercial office.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of Reynolds & Townsend, was dissolved April 14, 1864, by mutual consent. Samuel Reynolds, having purchased the interest of Robert B. Townsend, will settle all the business of the late firm, and will continue the business of Manufacturing Saddlery Hardware and Malleable Iron Castings.
SAMUEL REYNOLDS,
ROBERT B. TOWNSEND.

Recommendation.
Having disposed of my interest in the firm of Reynolds & Townsend to Samuel Reynolds, who will continue the business, I would cheerfully recommend him to the former customers and the public in general.
my9-cw ROBERT B. TOWNSEND.

PITTSBURGH GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION.
SECOND GRAND EXHIBITION.
A JOINT BENEFIT will be given for the SUBSISTENCE COMMITTEE on THURSDAY EVENING, May 12, 1864, at the ATHENEUM, Liberty street. Prof. Eastern Band in attendance. Tickets, 50 CENTS. Can be had at all Book, Drug and Music Stores, and from the members.
EXERCISES COMMENCES at 8 O'CLOCK.
my9:et

TEN-FORTY LOAN OF U. S.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, a designated DEPOSITORY and FINANCIAL AGENT of the
UNITED STATES.
By authority of the Treasury Department this Bank will receive subscriptions for the
Ten-Forty 5 per cent. gold bearing Bonds.
A commission will be allowed to Banks, Bankers and Brokers.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, President.
Pittsburgh, April 26th, 1864. ap27:2m

HORNET RASPBERRY.
This is the largest RASPBERRY grown, and is of great excellence. We have a large supply of plants. Also, of Pilate, Imperial, Souchet, Franconia, Brinckles, Orange, &c.
J. KNOX,
No. 29 Fifth street.
ap21:tf

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a co-partnership at Mahoning Furnace, Mahoning county, Ohio, under the name of M'CREERY, BAILEY & CO., for the purpose of making iron, mining coal, &c.
JOHN S. DILWORTH,
JAS. M. BAILEY,
HITCHCOCK, M'CREERY & CO.
my10:2w.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, SS:—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. [illegible] December Term, A. D. 1863. In Divorce, MARY McHENRY, by her next friend vs. JAMES McHENRY.
To the above named Respondent you are hereby notified and requested to be and appear at the next Term of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Allegheny, to be held at Pittsburgh on the FIRST MONDAY of June, A. D. 1864, then and there to answer the above named Complainant, and show cause why her prayer for Divorce, "A Vinculo Matrimonii" should not be granted.
JOHN H. STEWART, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, April 29, 1864-4t-11-5-w

From Philadelphia.

Hot Weather in Philadelphia—The Coming War News: How it is Received—Condition of Streets—The Fire Department—Newspaper Imbroglio—Amusements.

Special Correspondence of the Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9, 1864.

We have been experiencing for the past few days the most excruciatingly warm weather. May is acting very strangely with her children, and is undoubtedly endeavoring to prepare us for the coming summer months.

The grand and only exciting topic now in the mouths of our citizens is the war news, which, by the way, seems to come in quite meagerly. On Friday evening last the first intimation was received of an advance movement by Gen. Grant's Grand Army. Since that time the city has been wild with excitement. It was impossible for the papers who make it their business to flood the people with "extras," to keep pace with the immense demand. Many of these extra sheets contained unreliable news, and only served to increase the appetite of the eager citizens, many of whom remained around the offices all night, fondly hoping to hear something "reliable." It was amusing in one instance to witness the daring effrontery one paper had; it issued an extra announcing Victory, with all the concomitants of blood, carnage, slaughter, but bravery, and then closed its report with a Washington dispatch in these words, "It is impossible for any news to be received in this city (Washington) from Grant's army; *it cannot be told whether he is fighting or not; he has stationed a line of pickets, extending entirely around his rear, so that it is absolutely impossible for a breath of news to come to Washington.*" This announcement was slightly incongruous, especially after the editor had taken such pains to enlighten his readers in regard to the entire movement of the army, and the glorious successes with which it had met. Do you wonder why Philadelphia is called by the New York press, the "Queen of Canards?"

It is quite patent that nearly every false report that has emanated east of the city of Washington has had its birth place here, and notwithstanding the little confidence placed in the reports even by the citizens themselves, they are willing to grasp and pronounce true the most unrighteous lie that even a Helot could invent. You may generally consider any telegram false if it be sent from this city, it is the rule and not the exception.

The condition of our streets is a subject for active legislation. We will thank Providence if we are not visited by a fearful scourge this summer in the way of cholera or malarious fever. Mr. Dickinson has been for a long time the subject of especial bitterness from the Press of the city, and although he has the entire charge of the street cleaning department, and is fully armed with the necessary means, he does not seem to move with speed in doing that which at this season of the year is an imperative duty.

One of the most interesting municipal documents which has been issued for some years is the Report of the Fire Department of Philadelphia for the year ending November 1, 1863. It has been prepared with great care by a committee appointed for that purpose by the Board of Directors. It comprises one hundred and fifty pages and not only gives an interesting sketch of every company in the department, but also contains the report of the Chief Engineer for the past year, important statements of operations by the Superintendent of the police and fire-telegraph, and the Fire Marshal, but a great amount of other information, which cannot elsewhere be obtained. There are eighty nine companies in the department, thirty-six have steam engines, thirty five hand engines, seventeen hose carriages, nine hook and ladder trucks. There are also 1,596 feet of ladders, 150 axes, 86,150 feet of hose, and 1,075 feet of suction hose. The total number of members is 1,819, and connected with the companies are 36 engineers, 36 drivers, 79 horses and 35 ambulances. During the year 1863 there were 332 fires in the city, the total loss from which was $400,264 on which there was an insurance of $168,855.

The interesting suit between Mr. Harding and J. R. Flanigan will soon be heard in the Court of Common Pleas of this city and county. You will recollect the charges of disloyalty preferred the latter against Mr. Harding and his paper, the *Inquirer*. From a long and intimate acquaintance with the Harding family, and from their standing in society, I could legally affirm, so far as personal knowledge would testify, there is not a truer nor more loyal family in this city than that of William W. Harding.

Amusements in the city were never so popular as they are now. The theatres are crowded to suffocation, perhaps, however, I might make an exception; since Mr. Leonard Grover has taken the Chesnut Street Theatre, it has been in a measure successful, but lately he has placed another "iron in the fire," and the result is to be that the people begin to see that he is not paying the proper attention to his business. Beside owning a theatre in Washington which goes under his name, he has lately become the manager of a German Opera Troupe, which has been over-successful. He is now in Boston with this troupe, and his theatre here sadly needs good management. One of his actors was guilty of a distressing act of vulgarity on Tuesday evening last, the very thought of which will drive hundreds of people away from the doors of this theatre. A new star made her appearance on Saturday evening last under the name of Jenny Parker. She is very pretty and has some ability, but brings a reputation tinged with the odor of a concert saloon. At the Walnut Street Theatre, the Florences are playing to good houses. This is called the "Barn Theatre," and its management is not quite up to the times, either in ability or desire to please. Frank Drew begins to-night at the Arch Street Theatre.

C. O. N. FUCIUS.

Revival of Oil Excitement.

The speculative mania which now intoxicates so large a portion of our people is in no way more marked than in the creation of a huge crop of oil companies, whose stock "goes off like smoke." Some of these companies are really based on a good foundation, and the stockholders will realize paying dividends; but many others are the vilest shams, got up to cheat the unwary. A number of them are chartered by Pennsylvania and other States, while the corporators do not intend to carry out the charters, but take them to New York and sell the franchises to the Wall and William street speculators. More than one company whose charter has cost about $100 has been sold out in New York for over $1,000 and the profits divided between the corporations. In other cases the corporators and directors intend to force their stock off in the State where the charter has been procured, and then "slip from under" at the earliest possible moment.

In connection with the formation of these companies many wonderful accounts are given of new discoveries of oil in Michigan, West Virginia, Venango county, Pa., &c., some of which are as truly bogus as the new companies. The various regions where oil is found are overrun with speculators who search for the fattest surface indications, and who unhesitatingly buy up any land which promises to help them to get up a flaming prospectus for circulation among persons unfamiliar with the facts.

We do not wish to discourage legitimate enterprise in this direction, but we would earnestly press upon all who have greenbacks to invest, the necessity of ascertaining the reliability of any stock of this character which may be offered them.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

MARRIED:
MATTHEWS—GREENOUGH—On Thursday, May 5th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John Cowell, JOSEPH MATTHEWS, Jr. and Miss MARTHA A. H. GREENOUGH, both of this city.

"ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH."—Rehearsals on MONDAY and THURSDAY evenings, at 7½ P. M., in Trinity Church School Room, through the 6th street gate. Music provided by the Committee. WALTER P. MARSHALL,
Chairman of Committee on Concerts, &c.
J. T. WAMELINK, Chorus Director.
C. C. MELLOR, Pianist.

BOARDING,
FINE LARGE FRONT ROOM on the second floor, well suited for a gentleman and wife, or with a small family. Call at 67 GRANT STREET. my11:ot

CARPENTERS WANTED.—Ten or Twelve good Carpenters can find employment on the FAIR BUILDINGS, Allegheny City. The Customary wages of the city paid in cash every Saturday, or oftener if desired. Apply to the undersigned at the buildings,
my11:ct ENOS LAFLER, Foreman.

S. S. BRYAN,
Notary Public,
No. 59 FOURTH STREET,
OFFICE HOURS from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. my11

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—Four acres of ground, planted with choice fruit trees, shrubbery, raspberry, strawberry and grape vines.
GOOD FRAME DWELLING,
Barn, and other outhouses. Well of good water. Not far from the Woods' Run Station of the Fort Wayne and Manchester Railways.
Suitable for a city business man. Immediate possession given.
For terms and other information, apply to
S. S. BRYAN, Broker and Insurance Agent,
my11 59 4th street.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LOT OF
Round Braid Shoe Laces,
To which we invite the attention of dealers.
SLATER & SOUTH,
my11 No. 54 Market street, 2d door from Third.

THOS. S. CLARKE.....WM. THAW.....CHAS. J. CLARKE
CLARKE & CO.,
OFFICE, FOOT OF LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Special Agents for Pennsylvania Railroad Company
FOR THROUGH FREIGHTS TO AND FROM ALL POINTS WEST OF PITTSBURGH.
se7-1y]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE undersigned have associated themselves together, IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, the co-partnership dating from April 1st, 1864.
JNO. H. HAMPTON,
W. C. MOREland.
my5-ow

JNO. H. HAMPTON.....W. C. MOREland,
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Additional Local on First Page.

Then and Now.

There is a striking similarity between the scenes and incidents which occurred in 1794 and those which are daily transpiring in 1864. In proof of this we give an extract from an advertisement which appeared in the *Sentinel of the North West*, published in Cincinnati on the 11th day of January, 1794. After stating that a line of boats had been formed to run from Cincinnati and Pittsburgh, giving the time of their starting, price of passage and other particulars, the advertisement says:

"No danger need be apprehended from the enemy, as every person on board will be under cover, made proof against rifle or musket balls, and convenient port holes for firing out of. Each of the boats is armed with six pieces, carrying a pound ball; also a number of good muskets, and amply supplied with plenty of ammunition."

As still further showing the striking similarity between the inland navigation of 1798 and 1864, we give the following extract from a letter written by Maj. Craig, dated May, 1798, which will be found in Craig's history of Pittsburgh:

"On the 19th instant the galley President Adams was launched and is now at anchor in the Allegheny. She will be completely equipped in a few days, and will, I am confident, be as fine a vessel of her burden and construction, as the United States possesses. The keel of the second galley is laid, and other materials prepared."

Of this second galley, a letter quoted in the work referred to above, remarks:

"The galley Senator Ross has been launched, and is now rigged, and will, in a few days, be fully equipped for the Mississippi. She is anchored in the Monongahela, abreast of the town. She is certainly a fine piece of naval architecture, and one which will far exceed any thing which the Spaniards can show on the Mississippi."

When the fact that there are now constructing here four iron-clads for the Government of the United States, also designed for the Mississippi, the similarity between may, 1794, and May, 1864, becomes the more startling. The difference is, then they were constructed of wood from the forest, now of iron from the mines.

Our Wounded Soldiers.

The Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee, at a meeting held yesterday afternoon at their rooms, No. 59 Fourth street, requested the President, Thos. Bakewell, Esq., to tender the services of a large number of surgeons and male nurses, who had volunteered to proceed at once to the army in Virginia, to attend to the wants of the sick and wounded soldiers. The following dispatch was sent forward, to which a reply is expected this morning, when the committee will again meet to select from the volunteers the number required to be sent on this errand of mercy:

"J. K. MOORHEAD—Washington City, D. C. How many surgeons and male nurses shall we send to assist in relieving the wants of the wounded? THOS. BAKEWELL."

The committee also sent a check for several thousand dollars to Gen. Moorhead, to be used by the Pennsylvania Soldiers' Aid Society, and are shipping to Fortress Monroe and Washington a large stock of supplies. The committee have also forwarded to the latter department a large lot of produce, clothing and liquors.

Touching Incident.

On Wednesday morning, a lady brought to the Treasurer of the Sanitary Commission, a neat work-box in which were found, in addition to the usual contents, a purse containing a small amount of money and two valuable finger rings, the whole being a legacy from a sister lately deceased. The lady desired to do something for our suffering soldiers, and whilst appreciating fully the tender associations that must forever cling to a memento of the dear departed, judged rightly that no more sacred disposition could, under any circumstances, be made of it. A gentleman promptly offered to give fifty dollars for the box, with the intention of returning it to the lady. It ought to bring a thousand into the Treasury of the Committee. Truly, it is an auspicious omen when the ladies, (Heaven's blessing attend them,) are casting their jewelry, rings, as at the meeting on Sunday evening, and their precious keepsakes into the Treasury of this noble institution.

A Call for Money—Prompt Reply.

The President of the Sanitary Commission received yesterday morning from Gen. James K. Moorhead, who is now in Washington, a telegraphic dispatch in the following words:

"We have just had a meeting of the Pennsylvania Relief Association. The wounded are coming in, and we can do great good with some money. Lee is fleeing—Grant pursuing."

On the receipt of the above, a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair was held, and it was decided to forward a check immediately for $2,000.

The Chairman, F. R. Brunot, Esq., was authorized by the Committee, in view of the pressing wants of the moment, to anticipate the receipts of the Fair to the amount of $40,000, if needed now by the Sanitary Commission.

The prompt and generous response speaks volumes in favor of the patriotism and generosity of our citizens, and the Committee need not entertain the slightest misgivings but that their action in advancing the above sum will be sustained.

McKeesport Moving.—The citizens of the thriving borough of McKeesport have pledged themselves to contribute $1,000 to the Sanitary Fair. Let other boroughs, towns and villages imitate so patriotic an example. In the language of Rev. Dr. Prestly, on Sunday evening last: "History will write, cursed is the man who hath means and withholds it in this the hour of his country's trial." Tens of thousands of brave men have been wounded in defense of the Government under which we live, and to which we owe all we possess. They need care and assistance, and we must take care of and assist them, or merit the execrations of every true man and woman in the land.

Allegheny Ladies Soldiers Aid Society.—In consequence of the progressive movement of our armies, and the increased demand for clothing and stores for our brave, suffering soldiers, the ladies of this Society have thought it best to redouble their exertions for their relief. Therefore, in addition to the usual meeting on Thursday, they will be at the rooms, Federal street, (same entrance as Dabbs Photograph rooms) on Wednesday morning, May 11th, from 10 to 12 o'clock, to give out work and receive contributions of such articles as may add to the comfort of the sick and wounded.

Sad Accident.—Saturday evening a little girl named Anna Kelly, aged fourteen years, residing with the family of Mr. John K. Smith, at Monongahela City, was burned to death by the explosion of a can of carbon oil. The deceased was a daughter of Mrs. Rebecca Kelly, a resident of Monongahela City, and is said to have been a most promising child. This sad occurrence is just calculated to impress us, only six weeks since a younger sister of the deceased was so severely scalded by falling into a kettle of boiling water that she survived but a few hours.

CITY NOTICES.

"Daily Commercial" Job Printing Office.—Orders for every style of Book and Job Printing promptly and neatly executed, from a visiting card up to a mammoth poster. The most rapid and improved steam presses are used in the execution of the work.

Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines, for family and manufacturing purposes, are the best in use.
A. F. CHATONEY,
General Agent, No. 18 Fifth street.

OFFICE CITIZENS' PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.,
PITTSBURGH, May 5th, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until the 15th instant, for furnishing the Cross Ties and Stringers required for about one mile of track.

The amount required will be about **10,560** feet limit of Stringers and about **9,240** feet limit of Cross Ties. Stringers to be of white pine, **5** by **7** inches and **20** to **24** feet long; and Cross Ties to be of white oak, **6** by **6** inches, and **7** feet long. All to be delivered on the line of the road between the city line and the C

Proceedings of General Conference of the M. E. Church.

Sixth Day—May 9.

The pulpits of the city and surrounding towns for many miles were yesterday supplied by the ministers of the body, and so far as we can learn, the congregations were large and the sermons acceptable.

This morning the Conference re-assembled for business, with the Rev. Bishop Janes in the Chair.

Rev. Dr. Tippitt, of East Baltimore, read for the morning lesson the 35th chapter of Isaiah.

The hymn beginning:

"On all the earth Thy Spirit shower,"

was sung, followed by prayer.

The journal was read and approved.

The Rev. John Carroll and Rev. Dr. S. S. Nullis, the delegation from the Wesleyan Body in Canada, were introduced and their credentials read.

The order of business was suspended for the purpose of receiving a resolution in favor of sending a deputation of three members to visit Present Lincoln, and present to him, in a suitable address, assurances of the loyalty of the body and its sympathy with him in the present struggle for human rights and liberty—which was referred to the committee on the state of the country, with instructions to report at as early a period as possible.

The call for petitions, &c., being in order, was taken up, and the roll of fifty Conferences called, from nearly all of which memorials in reference to lay delegation, change of boundaries, alterations in discipline, &c., &c., were presented and referred. This call is rather a dry piece of business, and occupies much of the time of the sessions of the body in the early stage of its proceedings. These memorials are referred to some one of the standing committee; by them carefully considered, reported to the body, and finally acted upon. Until these reports are made, no debate is allowed.

On the call for Miscellaneous Business, the Bishops were requested to inform the Conference at their earliest convenience what increase, if any, is necessary in the Board of Bishops.

On motion it was resolved to inquire into the expediency of making arrangements to appoint missionaries to the Army and Navy.

The Committee on Revisals were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making a law that the ministry shall furnish a certificate to all parties whose marriage may be solemnized by them.

The Committe on Slavery were instructed to so alter the Discipline as to prevent slaveholders from Membership in the Church, and bringing to trial the sinners of that kind who may now be in the Church.

Bishop Ames in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Kingsley was added to the Committee on Freedmen.

A test question was had upon a motion to refer to the Committee on Itinerancy the consideration of the subject of the extension of the time of pastoral service for a longer period than two years. It was laid upon the table by a vote of 183 to 93.

A communication was received from the Union League of Philadelphia, extending to the body an invitation to visit the Union League House this evening at 8½ o'clock, which was accepted.

A communication was received from Mr. Thomas Cochran, proposing to have the Conference photographed, and to give one-half of the proceeds of the sale of the picture to the Missionary Society of the M. E. Church.

Rev. Dr. Durbin, on benalf of the Missionary Society, declined the offer of the proceeds.

The communication was referred to a Select Committe of five members for consideration.

Rev. J. Mason, of Philadelphia, made a motion in reference to the building of churches in too close proximity to each other, which was referred to the Committee on Revisals.

The Committee on Revisals were, on motion, instructed to so alter the discipline as to exclude all persons attainted of treason to the Government of the United States, from membership of the Church.

A motion to refer to the consideration of the Committee on Itinerancy, the propriety of so altering the Discipline as to allow the Bishop to appoint a Pastor for the third year to the same church, when the Annual Conference concur, after hearing the circumstances of the case, was adopted.

The Conference closed with the doxology and benediction by Rev. Dr. Griswold, of N. Y.

BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON.

A Thrilling Incident.

A Bridal Chamber the Chamber of Death.

[From the Charleston Mercury, April 24.]

The Yankees, from time to time, throw a shell into the city and nobody seems to mind it. But misfortune willed that yesterday a shell should throw the entire community into mourning.

Miss Anna Pickens, the daughter of our former Governor, never consented to leave the city. Despite the representation of General Beauregard, she remained, braving shells and Greek fire, tending the wounded and cheering all with her presence. Among the wounded officers under her ministering care was Mr. Andrew de Rochelle, a descendant sf one of the noblest Huguenot families of this city. This young man was full of the liveliest gratitude for his fair nurse; gratitude gave birth to a more tender sentiment; his suit was listened to; Governor Pickens gave his consent, and the marriage was fixed for yesterday, the 23d of April.

Lieutenant De Rochelle was on duty at Fort Sumter in the morning, and it was determined that the ceremony should take place at the residence of General Bonham, in the evening, at seven o'clock. At the moment when the Episcopal clergyman was asking the bride if she was ready, a shell fell upon the roof of the building, penetrated to the room where the company were assembled, burst, and wounded several persons, among the rest Miss Anna Pickens. We can not describe the scene that followed. Order was at last re-established, and the wounded were removed, all except the bride, who lay motionless upon the carpet. Her betrothed, kneeling and bending over her, was weeping bitterly and trying to staunch the blood that welled from a terrible wound under her left breast. A surgeon came and declared that Miss Pickens had not longer than two hours to live. We will not paint the general despair.

When the wounded girl recovered her consciousness she asked to know her fate, and when they hesitated to tell her—"Andrew," she said, "I beg you to tell me the truth. If I must die, I can die worthy of you." The young soldier's tears were his answer, and Miss Anna, summoning all her strength, attempted to smile. Nothing could be more heart-rending than to see the agony of this brave girl, struggling in the embraces of death, and against a terrible mortal pang. Governor Pickens, whose courage is known, was almost without conciousness and Mrs. Pickens looked upon her child with the dry and haggard eye of one whose reason totters.

Lieutenant De Rochelle was the first to speak, "Anna," he cried, "I will die soon, too, but I would have you die my wife. There is yet time to unite us."

The young girl did not reply; she was too weak. A slight flush rose for an instant to her pale cheek; it could be seen that joy and pain were struggling in her spirit for the mastery. Lying upon a sofa, her bridal dress all stained with blood, her hair dishevled, she had never been more beautiful. Helpless as she was, Lieutenant Dr. Rochelle took her hand and requested the Rev. Mr. Dickinson to proceed with the ceremony. When it was time for the dying girl to say Yes, her lips parted several times, but she could not articulate. At last the word was spoken, and a slight foam rested upon her lips. The dying agony was near. The minister sobbed as he proceeded with the ceremony. An hour afterward all was over, and the bridal chamber was the chamber of death. Lieutenant Dr. Rochelle has sworn to perish in battle against the Yankees, and we are sure that he will keep his oath. He has now a double motive to hate them and his own existence.

Our entire community share the grief that afflicts the family of Gov. Pickens. The obsequies of Miss Anna will occur to-morrow morning at 11 o'clock. Gov. Pickens and Lieut. De Rochelle will be chief mourners. Our ex-Governor desires that there shall be no military parade. The funeral cortege will be composed of all our ladies, all our magistrates, all our generals, and the wounded soldiers, many of whom owe their lives to the devotion of deceased. Never has woman been followed to the grave by so many regrets—never has one left sadder remembrances in the hearts of Charlestonians.

OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, May 5, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M on TUESDAY, the 10th inst., for supplying the Schuylkill Arsenal with the following articles:

¾ Hoop Iron, No. 19, wire gauge, in large quantities, for baling purposes.

¾ Hoop Iron, No. 20, wire gauge, in large quantities, for baling purpose.

Buckles, or Malleable Straps, in large quantities, for baling purposes.

Axe-Slings, army standard.

Pick-axes, do.

Camp Colors, do.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be given in WRITING, as well as in figures; also, the quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

Bids from defaulting contractors will not be received.

Blank forms for proposals can be had upon application at this office.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating the particular article bid for.

G. H. CROSMAN,
my 8 Assistant Quartermaster General.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an order of the Orpans' Court of Allegheny county, dated April 30, 1864, the guardian of Ella V. and Olivia G. McWilliams will sell at public sale, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on SATURDAY, May 28, 1864, at 10 o'clock a. m., a valuable lot of ground, with a two story brick building thereon erected, situate in the Second Ward of the city of Pittsburgh, fronting 20 feet on Smithfield street westwardly side, and extending back westwardly, preserving the same width, parallel with Second street, 62 feet and 6 inches, and being 160 feet southwardly from Second street. This property is well worth the attention of parties desiring a safe and profitable investment.

GEORGE McWILLIAMS, Guardian.
MARSHALL & BROWN Attorneys, 116 Fifth street, Pittsburgh. my2-3w-2tw

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HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200; for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

de2-lawd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

SCHOOL AT EVERGREEN.—The Summer Term of this Institution will commence on MONDAY, May 2d, 1864. A limited number of young Ladies will be received as boarders in the family of the Principal. Information in detail furnished on the premises, at Evergreen Hamlet, or on written application to. R. HUME, Principal.

Care of WM. M. SHINN, Esq., Pittsburgh.
ap22:tf

CHAMPAGNE.—50 cases and 50 baskets Green seal and Heidsick Champagne. In store and for sale by

MILLER & RICKETSON.

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. A. DILWORTH & CO.,
ap28 Nos. 120 and 122 Second street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe12:6m

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO.
Pittsburgh, Pa., April 8, 1864.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, out of the net earnings for the quarter ending March 31, ult., payable (free of Government tax) on and after the 16th day of May, prox., at the general office of the Company, in Pittsburgh, to the stockholder whose stock is registered there, and at the Agency of the Company, (Messrs. Winslow, Lanfer & Co.,) No. 52 Wall street, New York, to the stockholders whose stock is registered there.

The transfer books of the Company will close at three o'clock p. m. on the 2d of May, prox., and will remain closed till ten o'clock a. m. on the 17th of May thereafter.

By order of the Board of Directors.
ap13-td W. H. BARNES, Secretary.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—ALLEN DUNN will be a candidate for the office of county Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention. ap8:tc

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe22:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe8:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja28:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

SILVER PEARL SOAP.

CRUMPTON & CO.,

367 Liberty street.

ole Proprietors and Manufacturers for Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

Also, Manufacturers of a superior article of

Palm, German, Olive and Rosin Soaps,

and various

Toilet and Fancy Soaps.

Of our SILVER PEARL SOAP, which we confidently recommend as better for general use than any other before the public, should be borne in mind, has neither Potash, Salt, Lime, or Rosin, or any other substance in its manufacture which can shrink or injure the finest fabric. Flannels and Woolens can be washed with the rapidity of Cotton and Linen. Clothes washed with the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

o notquire bollingo half the rubbing, which oder course saves the wear and tear.

SILVER PEARL SOAP removes Grease, Dirt, Tobacco Stains, Printers' Ink, Smoke and the worst Bilge Water Stains instantly, by applying it with a moist sponge, thus protecting window curtains and furniture from suds and slops. It imparts a brilliancy to Plate, Jewelry, Glassware, Enameled Paintings and Patent Leather immediately, and for cleaning Marble and Floor Tiles it has no equal. For the bath and particularly for shampooning, the

SILVER PEARL SOAP

is a perfect luxury. In a word all who have tried its superior qualities acknowled it the greatest discovery of the age.

This Company respectfully ask a trial from all who are interested in using Soap, and in every case will refund the price of the same should it fail to accomplish what we claim for it if used according to our directions

Sold at five cents per pound in fifty pound boxes, delivered to the cars, boats, in Allegheny, Birmingham and city residences, free of charge. Directions for use on all packages.

Liberal discount to the taade.

Merchants from abroad will do well to call at

CRUMPTON & CO.'S,

367 LIBERTY street, opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Passenger Depot.

☞ Beware of all imita ions. None genuine unless bearing our trade mark, SILVER PEARL SHELL as secured by the inventor by National copy-right.

mh8:tf

H. CHILDS & CO.,

WHOLESALE SHOE WAREHOUSE,

133 WOOD STREETS, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

would invite the attention of Merchants visiting the market to our large assortment of STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS, suitable

For Spring and Summer Sales.

Having purchased our stock direct from the manufacturers, entirely for Cash, and possessing long experience as to the wants of the WESTERN TRADE, we feel confident we can offer superior inducements to cash and prompt short-time buyers.

We also have a large line of PRIME CUSTOM WORK, adapted particularly to the City Trade, to which we would ask the examination of retailers.

mh3:4m . H. CHILDS & CO.

MERCHANTS visiting the city will find, at

T. T. MYLER & CO.'S,

WHOLESALES DEALER IN

NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS,

No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.

A full stock of every thing in the NOTION LINE at the LOWEST PRICES. Give us a call and examine the stock. ap25

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

and Dealers in

Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.

Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 22 North Front street, Philadelphia.

HUSSEY, WELLS & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL.

Best Refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay and Cross-Cut Saw Plates, Reapers, File, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel; Machinery, Plow, Sheet, Shear, Railroad, Spring and Frog Steel.

Office and Works Corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.

☞ Warranted equal to the best English Steel.

Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street. se9

KING & PENNOCK,

Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA

Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.

Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—

PARK, PAINTER & CO.

Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

THE SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.

SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Cast, Spring, Plow and Saw Steel, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, Vices, &c.

WAREHOUSE: 83 WATER and 100 FIRST streets
se9 PITTSBURGH, PA.

LAKE SUPERIOR

Copper Mills and Smelting Works.

PARK, McCURDY & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Sheath, Brazers and Bolt Copper, Pressed Copper Bottoms, Raised Still Bottoms, Spelter, Solder, &c.

Also, Importers and Dealers in Metals, Tin Plate Sheet Iron, Fire, &c.

Constantly on hand Tinman's Machines and Tools.

WAREHOUSE: 140 FIRST and 120 SECOND streets, PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Special orders of Copper cut to any desired pattern. mh23

H. D. BRECHT & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Looking Glasses, Gilt and Rosewood Mouldings, Portrait, Photograph and Picture Frames,

No. 128 Smithfield street, between Fifth and Sixth, Pittsburgh.

VOCAL MUSIC.—H. D. BRECHT, Teacher of Singing and Cultivation of the Voice, 126 Smithfield street. de2-tf

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PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at

PITTOCK'S,

opposite Postoffice.
mh26

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—

Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh26:tf JOSHUA HANNA, Agt.

DIVIDENDS.

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst. The United States excise tax will be paid by the Bank.

my4:ow H. M. MURRAY, Cash.

ALLEGHENY BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 2, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. out of the profits of the last six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 13th inst.

my4:ow J. W. COOK, Cash.

PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

DIVIDEND.—The WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY has THIS DAY declared a dividend of TWO AND A HALF DOLLARS PER SHARE, free of taxes, payable to the stockholders on or after the 13th inst.

my4:ow F. M. GORDON, Secretary.

BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF this Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on its capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, which will be paid to stockholders or their legal representatives, on or after the 13th inst. The United States Excise Tax will be paid by the Bank JOHN HARPER,

my4:ew:d&w Cash.

MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 4, 1864.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of all taxes. JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,

my4:ow Cash.

MECHANICS' BANK,
PITTSBURGH, May 3, 1864.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have THIS DAY declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable on or after the 13th inst., free of Government tax. G. D. McGREW,

my4:cyt Cash.

PROPOSALS.

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in cost over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified. C. W. BATCHELOR,

Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.
ap21:7w-lt-a-w

PROPOSALS FOR PROJECTILES.—BY order of the Chief of Ordnance, Army of the United States, sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock m., on the 13th instant, for the delivery, at the Allegheny Arsenal, of ten thousand (10,000) 12 pdr gun shells, and five thousand (5,000) 12 pdr gun spherical case shot, made of gray or mottled iron of good quality, cast in sand, and reamed and tapped for the Bormann fuze. They will be inspected after the rules laid down in the Ordnance Manual, at the foundries where cast, and delivered free of charge for transportation or handling at this Arsenal.

Drawings and samples can be seen at Allegheny Arsenal.

Deliveries must be made at the rate of one thousand (1,000) shells, and five hundred (500) spherical case shot per week; the first delivery to be made within two weeks after the date of the contract; and any failure to deliver at any specified time will subject the contractor to a forfeiture of the number he may fail to deliver at that time.

No bid will be considered from parties other than regular founders, or proprietors of works who are known to be capable of executing the work contracted for in their own establishments.

The party obtaining the contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory for any cause.

Proposals will be addressed to "LIEUT.-COL. R. H. K. WHITELEY, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburgh, Pa.," and will be indorsed, "Proposals for Projectiles."

R. H. K. WHITELEY,
Lieut.-Col. of Ordnance.
ALLEGHENY ARSENAL, May 5. mh8dt

WHEELER & WILSON'S
IMPROVED FAMILY
SEWING MACHINES.
WM. SUMNER & CO.,
AGENTS,
No. 27 Fifth street,
ap18 Pittsburgh, Pa.

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,

MANCHESTER SAW MILL,

Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs, BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield.
no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY,

Anderson street, near Halid Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.

Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se30:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S

RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,

No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

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OPEN AGAIN.—

E. REINEMAN'S

DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,

No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

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VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S

BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,

No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S

Restaurant and Eating Saloon,

No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S

Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon, No. 241 Liberty street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER,
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,

LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,

Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.

Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bank Drafts and Checks executed in the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se23:1y

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,

DEALER IN

CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,

ja29:1y] No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,

Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street, PITTSBURGH.

The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21-1y

E. GREASON & CO.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,
de31:1y Allegheny, Pa.

WALL PAPER.—

WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.

Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at

FOERSTER & SCHWARTZ'S,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

NOW OPENED.

The latest styles of Silk and Cloth MANTILLAS SACQUES, TALMAS, CIRCULARS, &c.

Also, CLOAKING CLOTHS of all shades.

SHAWLS and DRESS GOODS, selling cheap for cash. Call and see, at H. J. LYNCH.

96 Market street, between Fifth street and Diamond
ap21

FINE BRANDY.—25 cases Cognac "Otard, Dupuy & Co." brand. In store and for sale by MILLER & RICKETSON.

U. S. 10-40 BONDS.

THESE BONDS are issued under the Act of Congress of March 8th, 1864, which provides that in lieu of so much the loan authorized by the Act of March 3d, 1863, to which this is supplementary, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding TWO HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS during the current fiscal year, and to prepare and issue therefor Coupon and Registered Bonds of the United States; and all Bonds issued under this Act shall be EXEMPT FROM TAXATION by or under any State or municipal authority. Subscriptions to these Bonds are received in the United States or notes of National banks. They are TO BE REDEEMED IN COIN, at the pleasure of the Government, at any period not less than ten nor more than forty years from that date, and until their redemption, FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST WILL BE PAID IN COIN, on Bonds of not over one hundred dollars annually, and on all other Bonds semi-annually.

The interest is payable on the first days of March and September in each year. The semi-annual Coupons are payable at those dates, and the annual Coupons on the 50 and 100 dollar Bonds are payable on the first of March.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds, as they may prefer. Registered Bonds are recorded on the books of the U. S. Treasurer, and can be transferred only on the owner's order. Coupon Bonds are payable to bearer, and are more convenient for commercial uses.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), One Thousand Dollars, (1,000), Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000), and Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000); and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of Fifty Dollars ($50), One Hundred Dollars ($100), Five Hundred Dollars ($500), and One Thousand Dollars ($1,000).

Subscribers to this loan will have the option of having their Bonds draw interest from March 1st, by paying the accrued interest in coin—(or in United States notes, or the notes of National Banks, adding fifty per cent. for premium,) or receive them drawing interest from the date of subscription and deposit.

As these Bonds are exempt from municipal or State taxation, their value is increased from one to three per cent. per annum, according to the rate of tax levies in various parts of the country.

At the present rate of premium on gold they pay over eight per cent. interest in currency, and are of equal convenience as a permanent or tempory investment.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as the various descriptions of U. S. Bonds. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties or stock companies or separate communities only is pledged for payment while for the debts of the United States the whole property of the country is holden to secure the payment of both principal and interest in coin.

These Bonds may be subscribed for in sums from $50 up to any magnitude, on the same terms, and are thus made equally available to the smallest lender and the largest capitalist. They can be converted into money at any moment, and the holder will have the benefit of the interest.

The fact that all duties on imports are payable in specie furnishes a fund for like payment of interest on all Government Bonds largely in excess of the wants of the treasury for this purpose.

Upon the receipt of subscriptions a certificate of deposit therefor, in duplicate, will be issued, the original, of which will be forwarded by the subscriber to the Secretary of the Treasury, at Washington, with a letter stating the kind (registered or coupon) and the denominations of bonds required.

Upon the receipt of the original certificates at the Treasury Department, the bonds subscribed for will be transmitted to the subscribers respectively.

Subscriptions will be received by the Treasurer of the United States at Washington, and the Assistant Treasurers at New York, Boston and Philadelphia, and by the First and Third National Banks of Pittsburgh, Pa., and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money. All respectable banks and bankers throughout the country will furnish further information on application, and afford every facility to subscribers. ap30:d&w2w

FOR SALE OR RENT.

FOR RENT.—THAT PLEASANTLY LOCATED HOUSE, NO. 181 North Common, Allegheny, contains Eight Rooms, besides Wash House and Bath Room. Hot and Cold Water throughout the house. Possession given on the first of June. Apply to the subscriber at Nimick & Co.'s, 95 Water street, from 3 to 4 p. m., or at 181 North Common, from 4 to 5 p. m. [my3-3t] JAMES FRAZIER.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Wellsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to C. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. P. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

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VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place, containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon; School House adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office. mh31:tm

---

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished

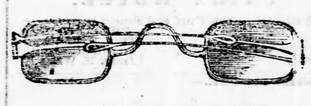
TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING,

with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of H. H. KING. mh31

HOUSE WANTED, WITH NOT LESS than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the Commercial counting room. mh28

OPTICIANS.



TEMPORARY REMOVAL

DURING ALTERATIONS,

of

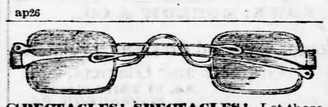
GEORGE E. SHAW,

PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,

To Davis' Auction Room,

Two Doors Below Old Stand,

54 FIFTH STREET.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement on the SIGHT can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.

☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.

Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House. ap22

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—

W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,

No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

DRY GOODS.

PLAIN CHINTZES,

FIGURED AND STRIPE CHINTZES,

CHINTZE BRILLIANTS,

STRIPE BRILLIANTS,

SUMMER DRESS GOODS, FOR

TRAVELLING SUITS,

GRENADINE SILKS AND

GOAT'S HAIR SHAWLS,

CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS,

ENTIRELY NEW,

at

GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,

92 Market street.

my6

THIRD ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,

SOFT FINISH JACONETTES;
NAINSOOK AND MULL MUSLINS;
WHITE SWISS AND TARLTONS;
BIRD EYE LINENS;
WHITE AND BUFF POCKETHANDKERCHIEFS;
JACONETTE EDGINGS;
do. INSERTINGS;
HAMBURG FLOUNCINGS;
do INSERTINGS;
LACE COLLARS AND SETTS;
SHAWLS AND SACQUES;

A very large assortment of

DRESS GOODS,

JUST OPENED, AT

N. E. corner Fourth and Market streets.
my 3

NEW SILKS, NEW DRESS GOODS.

SHAWLS, CIRCULARS,

SACQUES, BASQUINES

JACKETS, &c.,

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 MARKET STREET,

Are offering the newest styles in these at very low prices. my2

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)

Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley,

se25 PITTSBURGH.

SECOND ARRIVAL

OF

NEW SPRING

AND

SUMMER GOODS

Embracing the most desirable

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS;
EMBROIDERIES;
HOSIERY AND GLOVES;
GUIPURE LACES AND EDGINGS;
DRESS TRIMMINGS;
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS;
HANDKERCHIEFS;
NOTIONS;
SCARFS, TIES;
PLAID RIBBONS;
FLOWERS, RUCHES;
SKIRTS, CORSETS, SHIRTS and FANCY GOODS.

Dealers and Retail Buyers are invited to call.

JOS. HORNE & CO.

ap8

H. OPENHEIMER & CO.,

83 WOOD STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

White, Brown and Printed

LINEN SHIRTS,

Merino, Gauze, Lisle Thread and Silk

SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,

Scarfs, Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER,

And Warranted to give satisfaction.

In Our CUSTOM TAILORING DEPARTMENT will be found the finest CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which will be made to order in a

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.]

Par	Val	BANKS. Off'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
50	Exchange	—	—	68¾	May 5
50	Citizens	—	—	61½	" 5
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	98	" 4
50	Allegheny	—	—	90	" 4
50	Mechanics	—	—	63½	" 5
50	Iron City	—	—	63½	" 5
50	M & M	—	—	57	" 4
50	First National	110	—	—	— 8.75
50	Second National	110	—	—	—
50	Third National	110	—	—	—
50	First National, Alt's	—	110	—	—
50	Manchester Saving	—	—	51	" 4
		INSURANCE.			
20	Citizens	—	—	61	3
42	Western	—	—	53½	May 2.50
32	Monongahela	—	34	33	"
50	Eureka	—	50	35	" 4.00
50	Pittsburgh	—	34	35	—
25	Allegheny	—	—	27¾	1
25	People's	—	28	28¾	2
50	Penns	—	45	—	—
		BRIDGE.			
25	Monongahela	—	—	27½	—
26	St. Clair Street	—	40	45	5
50	Hand Street	—	—	50	6
50	Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31½	—
		RAILROAD.			
50	Allegheny Valley	—	—	17	—
50	Connellsville	—	13	12¾	—
50	do (interest)	—	17	—	—
50	Steubenville	—	18	15	14¾
50	Alleg'y & Manch'ter	—	65	70	65
24	Birmingham	—	—	60	—
50	Citizens	—	—	95	—
		GAS.			
50	Pittsburgh	—	—	86	—
25	Allegheny	—	33	36	—
25	Birmingham	—	—	31¾	—
		OIL COMPANIES.			
25	Unesco	—	27	—	—
	Ardesco	—	—	—	—
10	North American	—	9	11	—
		BONDS.			
	Allegheny County 5's	—	—	80½	—
	do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	—
	Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	73¾	—
	do 6's	—	—	97	—
	Allegheny City 6's	—	—	100	—
	do 7's	—	—	68¾	—
	Alleg'y V. R. 7's	—	—	103	—
	do 2d mortg	—	95	—	—
	Connellsville 6's	—	—	97	—
	Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	75	—

—Sales of Stocks by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer, Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth street, Tuesday evening, May 10th:

Exchange Bank	$68	12½
do do	68	00
Pittsburgh Insurance Co	33	50
Pittsburgh & Steubenville R. R	15	00
Allegheny Valley R. R	15	50

WEDNESDAY, May 11.

The new loan is becoming quite as popular as the 5-20s, and the favorable news from the army will greatly increase the sales. Already nearly one-fourth of the loan is taken. There was at first some slight difficulty about the five per cent. interest, but as this cannot now be altered, and as it is conceded the 10-40 at par is the best and safest investment in the market, we are glad that the people are taking hold of it. The safety of these bonds is a question which it is idle to discuss. They, as well as every other debt of the Government, are backed by the entire property of the nation—public and private—and the only possible circumstances which can interfere with the payment of the interest or principle, is the entire destruction of the Government, which would, of course, fall upon every other security in which one might invest. An exchange paper, referring to this subject, gives the following data, which must be interesting to every loyal man and woman in the country:

"It appears from the census returns, that the increase in the value of real and personal property in the United States from 1840 to 1850 was from three thousand seven hundred and sixty-four millions ($3,764,600,000) in 1840 to six thousand one hundred and seventy-four millions (6,174,000,000) in 1850, or 64 per cent. The next decade shows a still greater advance in general prosperity, and that in that period, the yield of our gold mines, the extension of our railroad system and consequent opening of new fields for agriculture, our large immigration, and the stimulus given to every branch of manufactures and the mechanic arts, raised the national wealth from six thousand one hundred and seventy-four millions (6,174,000,000) in 1850 to the enormous aggregate of fourteen thousand one hundred and eighty-three millions, or 127 per cent, of which ten thousand seven hundred and sixteen millions ($10,716,000,000) was owned in the loyal States. Is there any good reason to believe that we shall not prosper as we have done—except from the chances of the war, which can only modify and not change the character of the answer to the question)—that the nation will not continue to nearly, if not quite, double its wealth every seven years for several decades to come? We have but just begun to work our gold mines, and the vast body of our other mineral wealth is still undeveloped. We have fertile lands enough for an empire, that the plow has never touched; and it is only in this generation that science and art have fairly begun to open the doors and show the way toward our future material greatness.

"But experience of what others have done will best tell us what we may rightfully expect to do. Let us compare our position with that of Great Britain during one of the gloomiest periods of her financial history. At the end of her great wars in 1815, her wealth was estimated at ten thousand four hundred millions (10,400,000,000) and her national debt of that time was four thousand three hundred millions (4,300,000,000), or more than 41 per cent. of her property. In 1861 her property was stated at thirty-one thousand five hundred millions (31,500,000,000), while her debt was three thousand eight hundred and ninety millions (3,890,000,000), or was a charge on the property of the country of only about 12¼ per cent. It needs no argument to show that the *weight* of the burden of this debt is now but one-third what it was when contracted."

—A Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, speaking of what the writer calls Secretary Chase's "iron will," says: "All the clamor in the world cannot drive him to put six per cent. bonds in the market again, in which principal and interest are payable in coin. An immense pressure has been brought to bear on him recently upon this. He has been urged not only by newspapers, but by many prominent political friends in all parts of the country to recall his determination, and substitute six per cent. as a rate of interest for the five per cent. now offered in the sale of the ten-forty bonds, but he refuses to accede to the earnest request of his friends." If this be true, and all the indications point to such a conclusion, the 5-20 *six* per cent. bonds, being worth ten per cent. more than the *five* per cent. bonds are likely to further advance in price. If the fives sell at par, the sixes should bring 110. They are now 105¾.

—The market is still quiet and expectant, with very little disposition to act in any direction until the result of present military movements is more fully known. We learn from Washington that the pressure brought to bear upon the Senate to secure the passage of the National Bank bill in a shape to place the monetary power of the country in the hands of the Government, is very great, and is likely to succeed by a small majority.

The trade of the week past was generally on a reduced scale, as compared with the previous active fortnight. The import entries fell off nearly one-half, and the customs dowall, to $1,112,600. The exports of produce and of specie were to a fair average amount. The turn of the general markets, both in foreign and domestic articles, was downward. A staple foreign merchandise the importers, thus far, have not been able to cover the increased rates of duty. There is a much decreased speculation on the Stock Exchange, in consequence of which, and the absence of mercantile activity, the rates and supply of Money are easier for borrowers. The Stock Commission firms are indisposed to new engagements of an extensive speculative nature. Most of them having made money on the recent heavy business on the street, are content to await the result of the pending military movements before encouraging fresh orders. The number of outside speculators is also much reduced, many of them leaving the street with less means than they brought into it a few months ago. Railway prices have further declined from 3 to 5 per cent., and in some instances the figures are now much lower than last summer after Gettysburg and Vicksburg, and the fall of gold below 130 per cent.—*New York Times of Monday.*

The imports at the port of New York for last week have been as follows:

	1862.	1863.	1864.
Dry goods	$679,376	$1 084,495	973,132
Other goods	2,249,061	2 934,712	2,667,963
Total	$2,928,887	$4,019,207	$3,645,795

This amount, although large, is far less than for the last two weeks. Sugar and tea are nearly $1,000,000.

—The earnings of the Cleveland and Pittsburgh railroad for April, amount to $193,919, being an increase over the same time last year of $52,967.

—As the aggregate amount of the circulation of the state banks has elicited considerable discussion, we give below, from the January number of the *Banker's Magazine*, the comparative circulation from January, 1861, to July, 1863.

State	Jan., 1861.	Jan., 1862.	Jan., 1863.	July, '63.
Maine	$4,413,000	$4,477,000	$6,488,000	$6,674,000
N. Hamp	3,332,000	2,994,000	4,192,000	3,769,300
Vermont	3,784,000	2,522,000	5,621,000	5,230,396
Mass	22,086,000	19,517,000	28,957,000	28,328,000
R. Island	3,772,000	3,306,000	6,413,000	6,163,200
Connecticut	6,661,000	6,918,000	13,343,000	14,350,350
New York	28,240,000	30,553,000	29,182,000	32,086,000
New Jersey	4,164,000	3,927,000	8,172,000	8,602,100
Penn'a	15,820,000	16,384,000	27,689,000	22,877,000
Delaware	1,980,000	445,000	676,000	1,246,300
Maryland	3,548,000	3,794,000	6,650,000	6,437,600
Kentucky	10,578,000	7,465,000	9,035,000	8,240,000
Missouri	8,204,000	6,511,000	4,057,000	3,109,800
Illinois	11,010,000	1,415,000	620,000	225,800
Indiana	6,755,000	6,844,000	6,762,000	4,591,000
Iowa	508,000	1,281,000	1,249,000	1,066,800
Michigan	47,000	120,000	131,000	182,500
Ohio	8,342,000	9,217,000	9,057,000	7,192,400
Wisconsin	4,240,000	1,420,000	1,643,000	2,235,100
	8,000	81,000	188,000	62,600
	146,108,000	128,701,000	180,637,000	158,576,400

—The following new National Banks have been organized since our last report:

First, Mt. Carroll, Ill., James Marks President, Henry A. Mills, Cashier, capital, $50,000.

First, Bay City, Michigan, C. W. Wilson, H. J. Clark, $50,000.

First, Marshalltown, Iowa, G. M. Woodbury, C. W. Fracker, $50,000.

First, Aurora, N. Y., Henry Wells, T. Delafield, $50,000.

Seventh, Philadelphia, Pa., I. Z. De Haven, D. S. Hall, $125,000.

Second, Baltimore, Md., John J. Abrahams, John W. Randolph, $350,000.

First, Canton, Ill., James H. McCall, Charles F. Heald, $[illegible]

First, Easton, Mass., John H. Swain, P. A. Gifford, $100,000.

Second, La Fayette, Ind., Joseph Brown, H. S. Mayo, $130,000.

Whole number of Banks up to Saturday, May 7, inclusive, 417; total amount of capital invested, $55,511,200.

—The notes of the Bank of Bloomfield, New Jersey, are thrown out by the Metropolitan Bank, New York. The public will take warning.

—Copper stocks at the Mining Board, Boston, on Monday, were as follows:

Central	.65	Pewable	.55
Franklin	.50	Pittsburgh	.91
Hancock	.12¾	Quincy	.87
Huron	.37¾	Rockland	.12
Minnesota	.65	Superior	.9
Mesnard	.9		

—The New Orleans *Era* of 30th April says: "There has been quite an active demand for exchange to-day, partly for remittance in the usual course of trade, and partly, it is surmised, to pay for gold ordered out by the return steamship from New York. In other departments of monetary affairs and commerce the market has been unusually quiet. In sugar, particularly, notwithstanding quite liberal receipts, there appeared to be no disposition among buyers to come forward, while nearly every other article of trade was dull and drooping."

The bank note market continued quiet. Some Canal sold at 2½ per cent. premium for Legal Tender, and Citizens' at a lower rate. Legal Tender Notes command 2@2½ per cent. premium over City Treasury Notes. We noticed some National Bank Notes, of distant banks, offered at ½ per cent. discount for Legal Tender to pay for Exchange, the drawers of which exacted the latter.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Wednesday May 11th, 1864.

Business yesterday was dull. The sales made were on a small scale, to meet the wants of the local trade. The receipts of produce have been limited for some days past, and prices for the various kinds rule high, all things considered. The market continues in a very unsettled state. The weather during the forenoon was oppressively warm, and in the afternoon we had a heavy and continuous rain which will no doubt benefit the crops. Business on the wharf was dull, and freights for all points were scarce, boats have to wait their time in order to obtain a trip. The steamer Armenia, came in from St. Louis with a good trip. The Major Anderson was due and will no doubt be found at the landing this morning. She will have dispatch. The Emma Graham left for Zanesville with a fair trip. The Nannie Byers and Ohio Valley left with moderate trips. The Damsel is announced for Nashville. The new steamer Montana will leave for Missouri River this day positively. Our rivers are again rising with plenty of water for all ordinary purposes. Among the sales we note as follows:

TIN PLATE—The market was firm at the former prices; sales of I C at $20 00 per box; sales of I X at $24 00; Block Tin was held at 60c.

CORDAGE—The market was firm with a good demand; sales were made at the following rates: Manilla, 22¼; white hemp, 20c; tarred do., 19; packing yarn, 17; spun do., 17.

TWINE—25; double do, 40: blocking do., 35; oakum do., 13½ per lb.

BUTTER—The receipts are increasing, and prices have a downward tendency; we note sales of 11 packages at 15@22c as per quality.

GROCERIES—The market was firm with a good local demand. The sales were confined to lots to meet the wants of the home market. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

FLOUR.—The market continues inactive the sales made being entirely for local purposes. The stock on hand is not large; there is, however, no export demand. The receipts come in slowly. Among the sales were 275 bbls from store in day load lots at $7,50 for extra; $7,50@8.00 for extra family.

CHEESE.—The market remains without any special changes. All good parcels that arrive find ready purchasers at full rates. Sales of 15 boxes new W R at 13½@14c.

FISH—Was in steady demand; there is a good business doing. We note sales of 25 half bbls lake herring, at $6 50; sales of 5 bbls No 3 mackerel large, at $13; sales of 7 half bbls medium; 600 bbls other descriptions were unchanged.

POTATOES—The active demand we have heretofore noticed continues; all parcels of good descriptions find no difficulty in finding purchasers; sales of 140 bbls at $3 75@4 00; 50 do at $375.

EGGS—Prices have been stationary for some days, sales of 22 bbls at 18.

HAY—The receipts are increasing, but not in sufficient quantities to have any effect on prices. Sales of 17 loads at $35@40 ₰ ton. Sales of baled to the extent of six tons at $35.

STRAW—We note sales of 3 loads wheat at $22; oats, $30.

APPLES—The receipts for some days have been limited. Sales were restricted to 80 bbls at $3 50 ₰ bbl.

GRAIN—The market was not very active. The sales were only in a small way. Oats and corn were the leading articles. Oats-Sales 350 bush at 88c. Some holders were asking 90c. Corn was inquired for; sales of 750 bush at $1 30@1 35. Wheat was steady; we could learn of no sales. Other descriptions were unchanged.

BACON was in steady demand, with regular sales as follows: Shoulders—6,000 lbs at 12¾@13c; Plain Hams—4,000 lbs at 17@12¼c; Sugar-cured Hams—2,000 lbs at 18¾@19c.

LARD was steady at 14¾@15c; sales 18 bbls.

DRIED BEEF was in good demand. Sales 1,000 lbs 15¾@16c.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL, Wednesday, May 11, 1861.

The market yesterday was dull. Prices declined. Buyers were very shy, even at the decline. The weather during the day, was unfavorable on account of the heevy rains that fell during the afternoon. The receipts by the river were small, amounting only to 320 bbls. The market in the East continues dull. The sales that came under our notice were—

CRUDE—Prices have declined one cent ₰ gallon, with more sellers than buyers. The stock on hand is ample; sales of parcels, packages to be returned—300 bbls at 23c; 475 bbls at 23½c; in bulk—900 bbls at 23c; 475 do at 23¾c; 325 do at 23¾c; packages included—1,000 bbls at 28¾c; 800 do at 28c; 200 do at 28¾c.

REFINED—There was nothing done worthy of special notice. Holders were asking 28@30c.

REFINED—The market was quiet. We could not learn of a single transaction. Free, a good brand, was offered at 48c.

Imports of Oil per A. V. R. R.

GOING EAST.

Standard Co, 50 bbls tar, for New York,
Lucesco Co, 56 bbls Benzine, for Boston,
Lockhart & F, 101 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
North American Co, 56 bbls refined, for Philadelphia.
Wessenberger & F, 100 bbls refined for Philadelphia,
Seller, C & Co, 50 bbls tar for Boston.
Brewer, B & Co, 50 bbls benzine, for New York.
Brewer, B & Co, 166 bbls crude, for Philadelphia.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

Fisher & Bro, 162 bbls; Hill & Thum, 120; Davis & Stewart, 29 do; total, 320.

Philadelphia Gas Coal.

The *Price Current* says: We learn that the Trustees of the City Gas works have contracted for 80,000 tons of Westmoreland and Penn Gas Coal, at $9 44 ₰ ton of 2240 lbs to be delivered during the ensuing season, but these companies claiming exemption from all contingencies that may arise, such as a strike of the workmen or miners, the temporary or permanent suspension or destruction of the railroad, all advance of freights, tolls, &c., &c. The last contract for coal was awarded at about $5 50, and the Northern Liberties Gas Company obtained their coal at about the same figure. Thus it will be seen that these companies are now compelled to pay four dollars per ton more than in former years. English coal cannot be imported here under $14 or $15 ₰ ton, and Nova Scotia Coal (Glace Bay) cannot be purchased under $8 86:

Cost at mines, per ton	$2 50
Exchange at 80 per cent	2 00
Freight	2 00
Commission and insurance	0 36
Total	$8 86

These high prices will compel the Gas Companies to materially advance their figures at an early day. The lowest price of gas has been $2; a few years ago it was selling at $4; now it is $2,50 to $3,00. The addition of a government tax of 25 to 30c ₰ 1000 feet will render an advance still more imperative.

Cleveland Lumber Market.

Lumber—Coming forward freely, and prices are firm with a good demand. We quote as follows:

Pine clear	$40 00@50 00
do Second	30 00@45 00
do B x	25 00@27 00
do Common	22 00@25 00
do Coarse Common	20 00@22 00
First Clear Flooring, rough	40 00@45 00
Second do do do	38 00@40 00
Dressed siding, clear	25 00@
Second Clear	22 00@
Common do	20 00@
Joist and Scantling	24 00@25 00
Shaved Cleve. shingles	@ 6 00
do Michigan	5 00@ 6 00
do Sawed	@ 5 00
do Cut	4 00@
Posts	18 00@20 00

New York Leather Market.

Hemlock Sole—Although the supply of the week from tanneries has been considerable, all kinds of Leather have found eager takers, at full prices. To-day the market rules quiet. Prices, however, are very firm. Poor damag d continues quite scarce. Oak Sole—The demand continues large. Receipts have been liberal, leaving a moderate stock on the market. Upper in Rough—Hemlock moves off slowly. Oak continues scarce and active. Prices, cash, 34@35c for Hemlock Buenos Ayes; light; 35½@36c do middle; 34½@35c do heavy; 33½@34c do California; light; 35@35c do middle; 34@35c do heavy; 32@33½ do Orinoco, &c, light; 34@34c do middle; 32@33c do heavy; 29@32c do damaged; 40@45 upper in rough; 49@50c for Oak. Salted and Slaughter, light; 50@53c do middle; 59@53c do heavy; 55@60c crop, 47@50c upper in rough.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum continues to arrive sparingly, the receipts to-day being 3,411 bbls; but the market is very dull, and decidedly lower in sympathy with gold and exchange, and the tendency is toward lower rates under the cheering news from the seat of war, this is exactly what we anticipated a few days since, when the trade was purchasing frantically on a rising market. The sales are 4,500 bbls crude, most, if not all, for export, at 36c, and 500 bbls do. at 36½c. Refined was almost neglected, and nominally held at 50@57c for bonded, and 62@65c for free, with small sales of light straw to prime white, on the spot, and deliverable all the month, but choice white quality is held 1c. higher, without buyers, however.

Memphis Cotton Market.

TUESDAY, May 3, p. m.

There was no change in cotton to-day, and but little changed hands. Holders are "holding off," and do not display much anxiety to sell in expectation of still higher rates. We quote:

Middling Fair	75c
Good Middling	72@74c
Strict Middling	70c
Middling	69c
Low Middling	64@66c
Good Ordinary	54@62c
Ordinary	54c
Low Ordinary	52c

Grain Movements at Milwaukee.

The following exhibits the receipts of flour and grain at Milwaukee for the week ending Saturday, exclusive of the deliveries by wagons:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Barley.	Rye.
Total	3,41	147,601	9,072	4,584	8,021	992
Same week						
In 1863	8,400	139,578	11,084	3,812	1,215	318

The following are the shipments of flour and Grain for the week ending Saturday:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Oats.	Corn.	Barley.	Rye.
Total	29,789	698,141	2,513	1,525	—	10,000

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

Daily sales of Leaf Tobacco by Morris & Chalfant—41 hhds, viz: 6 at $2 50@4 10; 10 at $5 00@7 25; 4 at $8 25@11 00; 1 at $11 50@14 25; 5 at $16 75@19 50; 3 at $21 25@23 75; 5 at 26 75@29 00; 1 at $51 50; 1 at $34 25; 1 at $35 75; 1 at $43 50.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

PER ARMENIA—Clarke & Co, 550 bbls flour; 60 bbls whisky, 2 do varnish, 10 hhds tobacco; A Gordon, 2 csks lead pipe; J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 30 empty bbls; John Taylor, 7 hhds tobacco; James Reese, 1 iron shaft; W D Renhart, 12 bbls flour; King & Pennock, 16 barrels flour; Clarke & Company, forty-two casks of clay; Geo H Anderson, 5 bales hides; H H Collins, 24 hhds clay; McKee & Bro, 151 bbls sand; Graff, Bennett & Co, 35 do scrap iron; E Hyde 27 pkgs cotton; C L Caldwell 45 casks bacon; Jones, Boyd & Co, 62 pkgs scrap iron; Lyon, Shorb & Co, 10 bbls flour; W A Sneathen, 3 pkgs c boat rigging; John Sneathen, 1 cl rope and box.

Nashville.

PER J. R. GILMORE.—Clarke & Co, 221 bales of cotton, 1 box, 600 bbls pork, 60 bbls whisky, 98 hhds bacon, 100 boxes soap, 25 tcs hams; Knox & Parker, 20 hhds bacon; A. Lyon, 1 bbl; R H Hartley, 6 packages; Shehmaker & Lang, 15 tcs hams; Wm Gormley, 9 do; John McDevitt, 60 boxes candles; J Adler & Co, 86 bbls liquors; L H Wogt & Co, 37 sks peanuts; W Clayton, 6 bbls liquor; T B Young & Co, lot sundries; G W Smith, 202 bbls liquor; L Purcell, 12 do; Fahnestock, 5 boxes; owner, lot sundries; J Rhodes, 45 empty barrels; Arbuckle, 2 tcs of hams; Jas Brownlee, 25 boxes candles; Irwin, 1 box; R H King, 11 sacks feathers; McDonald & Arbuckle, 19 pkgs tobacco; owner, 20 bbls whisky; Little & Trimble, 20 bbls oil; Howard, Cotterell & Co, 25 do; J Finnore & Co, 20 bxs soap; S Ewalt & Co, 20 do; J Kirkpatrick & Bro, 20 do; W H Kirkpatrick, 10 do; R Dalzell, 25 do; Atwell, Lee & Co, 30 do.

Nashville.

PER CHARMER—Porter & Co, 7 pkgs steel; 83 sks potatoes; G B Jones, lot of sundries; Kilpatrick & Bro, 5 sks potatoes; Clarke & Co, 128 bales of cotton, 147 hhds tobacco.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—

Regers & Son, 1 box shovels; Brown, McCoy, 51 bbls fish; J McDevitt, 20 hlf bbls do, 14 do herring; D Wallace, 9 bdls rags; J W C Field, 1, sack cow tails; Spencer & McKay, 4 hlf bbls ale; Arbuthnot & Son, 1 box socks; Godfrey & Co 36 sacks rags, 1096 bdls paper; R Simpson, 18 sks potatoes; A Fulton, 1 bdl iron pipe; Hitchcock & McC, 11 bdls rags; E B Sankey, 4 car potatoes; Graham & Thomas, 50 bbls flour; Hitchcock & McC, 41 sacks corn, 20 do oats; McBane & A, 18 bbls apples, 4 do pitatoes, 10 do eggs; Beckham & Long, 26 harvesters, complete.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—

Bryce, Richards & Co, 39 casks ashes; Atterbury, Reddick & Co, 49 barrels sundries; C W Batchelor, 7,000 feet lumber; Gillespie & Co, 6,000 do; C P Whitney & Co, 7,000 feet pine lumber; Rea & Keil, 100 sacks corn; Thomas Bell & Co, 165 do; S B Floyd & Co, 57 bales hay; J Mather, 137 bbls scrap iron, and 3 hhds do; Pennock & Co, 55 bbls oil; J D Lagny, 1 car old wheels, and 1 do old iron; H Whitson, 34 bbls salt; N B Hays & Co, 27 bbls mess pork, 13 bbls tongues, 101 tes lard; Rea & Keil, 80 bbls flour; J Gardner, 100 bbls do.

Imports per Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Martin O & B, 1 car iron; Forsythe Bros & Co, 100 bbls refined oil; Burgman, 47 sks oats; L Hesslett, 26 bush potatoes; A M Martin, 12 do potatoes, 18 do oats; Mr Puppler, 12 do potatoes.

RIVER MATTERS.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF STEAMBOATS.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.
Armenia	McCallam	St. Louis.
Maj. Anderson	Dravo	Cincinnati.
Charmer	Moore	St. Louis.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Mace	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Julia	Coulson	Zanesville.
Emma Graham	Ayers	Zanesville.
Nannie Byers	Byers	Cincinnati.
Ohio Valley	Patterson	Cincinnati.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were seven feet six inches water and rising. During the afternoon we had a heavy and steady rain.

THE magnificent side-wheel steamer Major Anderson, is announced for Cincinnati to-day. She is in charge of Capt. C. A. Dravo, an experienced officer and a clever gentleman. Passengers who have traveled on her, speak in flattering terms of her appointments.

The favorite Wheeling packet Minerva, Capt Gordon, has resumed her trips in the Wheeling trade. She will leave this morning at 11 A. M. We are pleased to see our old and esteemed friend, Capt. G. W. Johnson, in the office. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact.

THE fine packet Arcola, Captain A. C. McCallum, Jr., leaves to-day for Cincinnati. Having changed hands at that point, Captain McCallum will hand her over to the new owners. She is one of the best boats of her class. Our best wishes attend her.

THE new steamer Cherokee, W. B. Dravo, is announced for St. Louis. This boat was built expressly for a packet between that port and this city. Captain Dravo is an officer of considerable experience; he knows what kind of a boat to build for the trade, and knows how to command one afterwards.

THE Fine Steamer, Ohio Valley, Capt. Johnson, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville. This boat has superior accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. We take pleasure in recommending her. Mr. Reppart, who has charge of the office, will see that the passengers are well cared for.

THE splendid passenger steamer Kenton, Captain Dunlap, leaves on this day for Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis. The Kenton is one of the best boats in the trade, has excellent speed, superior accommodations, and careful and experienced officers. Capt. Dunlap is one of the best officers of our acquaintance. He is a thorough steamboatman and a clever gentleman. He has hosts of friends and deserves them all. He is ably assisted by Capt. Sharp Hemphill, one of nature's noblemen. We don't wonder at the popularity of the Kenton.

The new steamer Montana, Capt. Throckmorton, the splendid Missouri river packet will depart this day for that stream. This boat, during the past week, has been visited by a large number of steamboat men and others. Her merits have been well canvassed, and there seems to be but one opinion among steamboat men who understand the navigation of that stream. If we were to relate a portion of the good things said concerning her general adaptation and other good qualities Capt T. would have a just right to feel proud of his last production. The Captain has built boats in our city for the last twenty years. The Montana far surpasses them all in everything that pertains to a first-class Missouri packet. Our best wishes attend Capt. Throckmorton. The clerk and part owner is Mr. J. E. Gorman, an old Pittsburgher, and one of the best clerks that can be found on any river. We have known him intimately for many years, and take pleasure in noticing his correct business habits and gentlemanly deportment. What he don't know about his department is not worth learning. May the largest success attend the Montana and her enterprising owners.

St. Louis.

The river has declined some twelve inches at this point since Saturday morning, and is still steadily receding, leaving, however, a sufficient depth of water in the channel for all navigable purposes, there being a good boating stage both above and below.

The Upper Mississippi is falling at St. Paul and all the way down, with but three and a half feet of water on the bars above Hastings. There is four feet on the rapids, and between nine and ten feet to Keokuk.

The Illinois continues on the decline, with an abundance of water for the packets.

St. Joseph papers of Saturday report a rise of twelve inches in the Missouri at that point. The steamer Glasgow arrived there Friday evening, and left again Saturday, the *great courier* and flag-ship of the Government fleet belonging to Gen. Sully's expedition. She has a guard of one hundred men from the 30th Missouri on board, and we hope success will attend her in her long and perilous voyage.

The Prairie State arrived from Arkansas river Saturday, and reports that stream in fair boating condition. She had no freight for this port, but brought to Memphis about 700 bales of cotton, on an average rate of $15 per bale.

Cumberland river is slowly falling, with four and a half feet on Harpeth Shoals.

A STEAMBOAT TRAVELING OVERLAND.—At St. Anthony, Minnesota, the novel spectacle is to be seen of a steamboat passing through the streets. The boat has been employed on the river above the falls, and her owners intending to use her on the lower river, have lifted her on wheels and are now carrying her around the falls to a point where she will be again launched.

The river continues to recede slowly with between eight and nine feet of water in the channel.

The new steamer, G. McC. Porter, named in compliment to our friend George McC. Porter, of Hancock County, whose father is interested in her, left last evening for the Kanawha Valley. She is one hundred and forty feet long, twenty-two feet beam, four and a half feet hold, two engines, fifteen-inch cylinder, four feet stroke. The Porter is commanded by Captain Tom Taylor. She is plainly, but neatly and substantially, finished, and is altogether as trim a little craft as we have seen for a long time. She is also said to be much faster than the general run of the boats of her calibre. We commend her to passengers and shippers as a reliable craft.

Captain Robinson's new boat, the Burlington, is rapidly approaching completion. She will be one of the finest boats turned out here for a long time.—*Wheeling Intelligencer.*

FINANCIAL.

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